WILLIAM AND ESTHER BARRY

AND

THEIR DESCENDANTS

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WILLIAM BARRY

From a Daguerreotype.]

WILLIAM AND ESTHER BARRY

AND

THEIR DESCENDANTS.

A MEMORIAL RECORD

COMPILED BY

ESTHER STETSON BARRY,

THEIR GRANDDAUGHTER.

PRIVATELY PRINTED.
BOSTON, 1909.

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1923

PREFACE.

LIVING near the sources of information, and having many papers relating to William Barry, it has seemed incumbent upon me to prepare this volume, as if in fulfilment of my father's wish.

I dedicate it to the memory of my mother,

LOUISA (YOUNG) BARRY

whose acquaintance with the family began about 1828. I only regret that she did not live to see its completion.

To my nephew, Laurence H. Parker, and the cousins who have assisted in various ways, and to Mr. W. T. R. Marvin, the publisher, for his valuable and kind co-operation in the line of his work, I desire to express appreciation and thanks. My hope is that the Memorial may be an inspiration to interest the descendants in each other, and to venerate their ancestor.

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time."

He was great in that he lived not "to himself alone," but was useful to others in his day and generation.

ESTHER S. BARRY.

NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS,
Dec., 1908.

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ERRATA.

Page 11, 8th line from foot, for oldest read second.

Page 17, line 6, Willard Proudfoot's birth should be given as 1873 (not 1875).

Page 28, line 20, for EDITH, read ETHEL.

Page 30. Insert in third line: — After leaving Scituate he was for a time (about 1859–60), pastor of the Universalist (now the Unitarian) Church in Needham.

Page 30, 6th line from foot, for Sept. 21, read Sept. 27.

Page 31, line 19, for HENRIETTA, read MARIA.

Page 34, line 2, for 1825, read 1826.

WILLIAM BARRY.

WILLIAM BARRY was the eleventh child of John and Mary (Blake) Barry. His parents lived in Boston, and the records of the baptisms of their children are found in the New South Church books, copies of which can be seen at the Old Court House. At the time of the occupation of Boston by the British in 1774–6, many families removed to the suburbs, and the John Barry family, of whom seven children were then living, went to Milton Lower Mills. Possibly the relationship between the Barrys and the Voses influenced them in selecting Milton.* The family did not return to Boston after its evacuation by the British, so that it was here that their youngest child, William, was born, Sept. 22, 1776.

Of the life of the family at this time, we know but little. The oldest son, John, was married in 1783, and evidently lived in Boston and attended the New South Church, as upon its records are found the dates of his own and his wife's uniting with that church, and the baptism of nearly all his children. Samuel, the next son, married early in life, and at the death of their father in 1784, the boy William, then eight years old, went to live with him. Samuel was well established in the hat business with a factory in Watertown and store in Boston. It was natural, therefore, that William should learn the same business.

It is said he had few advantages for acquiring an education; but that he improved them to the utmost is shown in the excellent language of his letters, in the accuracy of his ledgers in later life, and the style of his handwriting. He had the real love of books,

* See Wm. Barry, Jr.'s, account, given on a subsequent page.

and in his mature years adopted the practice of rising early and studying. In this way he made acquaintance with English authors and with the French and Greek languages. The quotations from his letter to his son John, advising him to study the classics, shows his own familiarity with them.*

That he desired a home and had earned the right to assume its responsibilities is shown by his marriage, on Sept. 5, 1802, with Esther Stetson, daughter of John Stetson of Randolph. She was born July 23, 1784. We have no knowledge of how the acquaintance was made, but it was a most suitable and happy union, and his wife was a devoted helpmeet. From notes made from the conversation of Adaline (Barry) Young and Louisa (Young) Barry, who lived to be 79 and 93 years of age, from letters, and from dates obtained from the Boston Directories of the years 1800 through 1859, we are able to give the outline of their married life.

The houses they occupied were in the West and North Ends of Boston, then the residential part of the city, containing the homes of its merchants and public men. In the Directory of 1802 William Barry's store is given as on Ann Street (now North Street), and his house as at No. 33 Hanover Street. This, then, was their first home, and here were born in 1803, Esther, named for the mother; William in 1805, named for the father; George in 1806; Henry in 1807; Adaline in 1809; Charles in 1811, and Sarah in 1812.

In 1813 his house is given as on North Bennet Street, where, according to dates, two children were born, — Rebecca in 1814, and Ann in 1817. In 1818 we find his home at No. 25 Prince Street. This house was larger, and had a garden. Here John was born in 1819, Amasa in 1821, and "little Frank" in 1823; he died in 1825, and the next child was given the same name, Benjamin Franklin. He was born in 1826, the thirteenth and last child.

The first marriage in the family was that of Adaline in 1827; it took place in the house in which they next lived, — No. 97 Salem

* The letter will be found later in this volume.

ESTHER (STETSON) BARRY

[From a Miniature.]

WILLIAM BARRY

[From a Miniature.]

Street. This house is still standing and is most interesting. It adjoins the historic "Old North Church," where were hung the lanterns which gave the signal to Paul Revere. It is a three-story brick house, with end to the street, and a yard at the side and back. The large entrance hall has a stair-case at the back with an oval window at the landing. The parlor was at the left of the hall, with windows on Salem Street. It was in a grate in this room, Adaline remembered, that they first burned the new product, — anthracite coal.

The home life of the family must have been very pleasant. They bought a piano while living in the Prince Street house, and all being singers, they had Sunday afternoon indulgence in church hymns, — a custom continued during all their life. The father was very fond of nature and of taking his children on long walks into the country, often before breakfast. The bridge across the Charles River at Leverett Street was probably their entrance into the country, where plants and minerals were shown the delighted children. John's later proficiency in natural sciences was traceable to this early study.

There were also pleasant associations with relatives of the family. During the earlier years, William Barry's older brothers and sisters were living in the vicinity, — Mary (Mrs. Lincoln) in the adjoining house, No. 23 Prince Street; James at the South End; Samuel in Brookline; and the Canterburys — relatives on the Stetson side — in Hanover Street. His wife's brother, Amasa Stetson, lived at Dorchester in a large house near the church on Meeting-house Hill. He was a man of means, but had no children, and his nieces and nephews were always welcomed to his home. Adaline Barry once remained there three years while attending school. The three older girls went to private schools, at one of which Adaline had the advantage of studying Greek under a native of that country. Sarah later went to Worcester, to prepare herself for teaching. The sons went to Derby Academy at Hingham, and the oldest, William, Jr., after graduation, was sent to Göttingen University. Thus all William Barry's children, girls as well as boys, received educational advantages unusual for the times.

In 1830 the family removed to No. 40 Chambers Street, on the north slope of Beacon hill. This house is still standing, and with the adjoining house was for years the "Vincent Hospital." In 1907 it passed into the hands of the "Frances E. Willard Settlement," so it is likely to be preserved for many years. There has been a fourth story added, but the small windows which formed the top story of the original house show plainly. We are glad to be able to give pictures of this and the Salem Street house, because in these we can think of the family circle as most nearly complete. For a year or more in her early married life Adaline occupied rooms in the Chambers Street house, and George, when married, lived in West Cedar Street, very near the family.

In 1833 the move was made to No. 13 Green Street, a wooden house still standing, though with a brick front added, nearly opposite Staniford Street. When occupied by the family there was a large garden at the side, and an iron fence in front. It was from this house that the marriages and consequent departures of the children were most numerous. William, Jr., was married and began his pastorate at Lowell in 1830. George, after a few years of business in Boston, went to Alton, Ill. Charles, who had recently married, went with him. Later, Sarah and Rebecca were married and went to the same distant town. The journey was made partly by stage-coach and partly by boat, and the diary of the trip, kept by John who went out in 1836, is very interesting. Amasa also had the western fever, and when only sixteen started to join his brothers and sisters. Charles, George and John returned to Boston later, but the others remained, and the west has always been their home.

The children were faithful in writing to the parents and to each other, and many letters are preserved. In 1839 one says: — "Sad changes have taken place at home, and I can hardly realize that our once happy and united family are so scattered. I think dear mother bears up under her trials with remarkable fortitude and resignation. I trust many bright days will yet dawn upon her, and that her latter days may be those of peace." She certainly was a faithful and loving mother. Her letters to her children

THE SALEM STREET HOUSE

THE CHAMBERS STREET HOUSE

(Present number, 46.)

show her solicitude for their welfare and interest in all their concerns.

During all these years William Barry's business had prospered. From 1807 to 1830 his store was in that part of the Old State House fronting on Washington Street, a print of which we are able to give. It ranked high as a hat and fur store, and his advertisements show his stock to have been of imported as well as domestic goods. Bills of exchange and letters preserved show his connection with the London trade. In 1830 the entire Old State House was required for occupancy by the city, and "The Boston Hat Store" was obliged to remove to No. 94 Washington Street, and later to No. 58 on the same street. These removals, and possibly competition, naturally affected his trade, and after a few years he retired from business, leaving a record as a merchant of which his descendants may be proud.

He had not however in all these years been neglectful of his duty in the affairs of the town and State. Among his papers are the certificate of his being a Justice of the Peace, with the signature of Gov. Levi Lincoln, and his commission as an "Ensign of a Company of Infantry," with that of Gov. Caleb Strong, in 1806. He evidently had the rank of Adjutant in the War of 1812, for there are several official documents signed by him as "Adjutant of 1st Reg., 2d Brig., 14th Division."

He was a member of the Hatters' Association, and of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, being admitted in 1827. He was an Assistant Assessor in 1821, the last year that Boston was a town, and he had the honor of being one of the Common Council the first year it was a city, serving on the Committee of Finance. He was also in the Council during the years 1826, 1827 and 1828. He was a Representative from Boston in the Legislature in 1825, having been elected on the Republican ticket. In these positions of public trust he discharged "all the duties devolving upon him with fidelity and to public acceptance." This quotation is from a sketch of the life of William Barry in a compilation entitled "Biographical Sketches of Members of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter," from which we learn his record as a Mason,

which was as follows: — 'Companion Barry was distinguished for his zeal and devotion in the cause of Freemasonry. He was admitted a member of St. Andrew's R. A. Chapter on the 26th of February, 1806; was elected Master of the Third Veil in October, 1808; Captain of the Host in October, 1809; and in 1817 he was elected to the office of King in the Chapter, discharging the duties with great acceptance for four successive years. He was Grand Marshal of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts five years, from 1818 to 1822 inclusive. He was also one of the original members of the Boston Council of Royal Masters, and a member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, having been admitted Nov. 6, 1804; he was elected its Junior Warden in 1815, Senior Warden in 1816, and Master of the Lodge in 1817.' In the records of Mt. Lebanon Lodge, under date of Jan. 26, 1818, is the item: — "R. W. William Barry presented the Lodge with a Chaplain's jewel." The records of Columbian Lodge show that he received his degrees in that body in 1802, but apparently did not take membership. His active connection with the Masonic order was discontinued Jan. 30, 1826, though he did not take his demit from St. Andrew's Chapter until March 2, 1831: but that his services were appreciated is shown by the following:

At a Regular Meeting of St. Andrew's R. A. Chapter held at Mason's Hall on Wednesday Evening Jany 2nd, A. L. 5822,

Voted, That the thanks of this Chapter be presented to E. Comp^{n} William Barry, for the able & faithful discharge of the duties in the several offices by him sustained in the Chapter for a number of years past.

Attest JOHN CHADWICK, *Secy.*

At the time when William Barry received his degrees in Masonry, the bodies with which he was connected met in Masons' Hall, occupying the upper portion of the building then standing on the north side of Faneuil Hall, and extending through to Ann Street (now North Street), and which was demolished only a few years ago. In 1819 the late John R. Bradford presented St. Andrew's Chapter with an engraved copper plate, bearing a key-stone, for

OLD STATE HOUSE

[Washington Street Front.]

the purpose of recording the "marks" of its members. An impression of this plate showing the "mark" of William Barry has been preserved. The engraved device is a key-stone, on the face of which a double circle encloses the letters H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S. Over the circle, in script letters, *By order of the Right Worship'l Master;* under it, at the left, *Attest.* and at the right, *Secy;* the Secretary's signature is attached, *E. Horsman.* At the right, above the top of the key-stone, is engraved *Mark Lodge* preceded by the name of the Chapter *St. Andrew's* in manuscript, and in a second line, *B O S T O N* in script capitals. The autograph of Wm. Barry is at the bottom.

The special Masonic interest of this old plate is the personal "mark" which is contained within the circle. This is an armorial device of two combined coats-of-arms; that on the dexter side (observer's left) is a field argent or white, with a fess gules — that is, a red horizontal bar — between six fleurs-de-lis, probably vert or green, but the color has changed with age; these impale another coat, the field of which appears to be sable, or black, and the charges are a pheon or spear-head of silver, the point downward, between three griffins segreant, or erect with wings expanded, gold. It would be interesting to know what matrimonial alliance is indicated by these arms, and the authority which Mr. Barry had for their use, but this we have not discovered.

As St. Andrew's Chapter participated in the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, June 18, 1825, he must have been present on that occasion. General Lafayette had been invited to this country to assist in this ceremony, and receive the thanks of the people. Several receptions were tendered him. Of one of these the daughter of Adaline, William Barry's oldest daughter, writes: —

In 1825 William Barry was a member of the City Government of Boston. At that time Gen. Lafayette visited Boston, having headquarters at the Ticknor House, the home of George Ticknor, on the corner of Park and Beacon Streets, nearly opposite the State House. A reception was given him there by the city, which the Governor, the City Government and families attended. Adaline, aged sixteen, went with

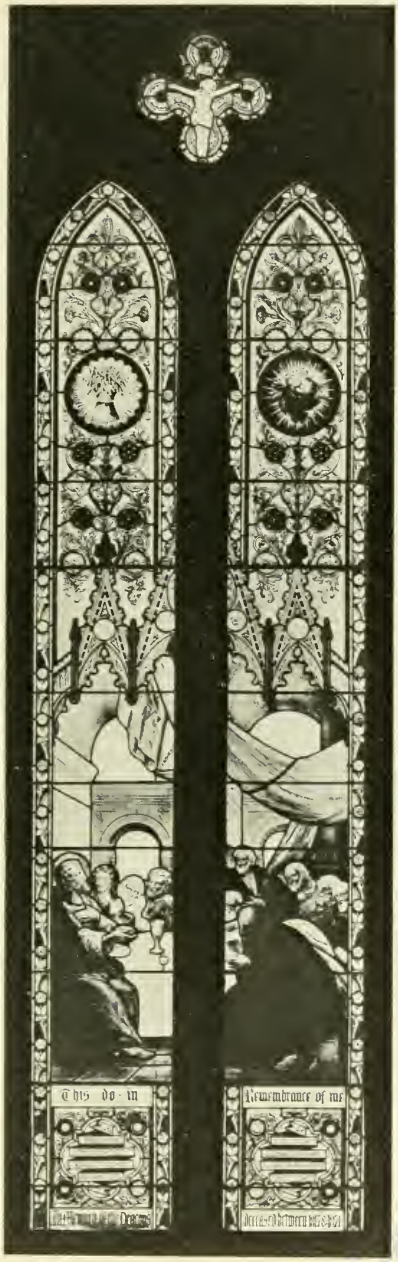
her father, and was introduced to Lafayette, who took both of her hands in his and said, "God bless you; God bless you, Miss Barry." Her father made some pleasant remark to him in French, to which Lafayette replied, and they passed on.

William Barry's interest in religious concerns was one of his strongest characteristics. Early in life he became convinced of the truth of the tenets of the Universalist faith and attended the first church of that denomination in Boston. It was located on Hanover Street, at the North End, near his home, and John Murray was its celebrated pastor. In 1816 he was one of the twenty-one petitioners for the incorporation of the "Second Society of Universalists in the Town of Boston." The first edifice of this society was on School Street, and its first pastor the Rev. Hosea Ballou.

William Barry's letters for many years show his participation in the concerns of the parish. He was the leader of the choir and composed hymns that are included in the "Billings and Holden" collection, which was for years the standard church hymn book. He served this and the older society as deacon for forty years, and is one of the eight holding that office who are honored with a stained glass memorial window in the edifice now (1908) occupied by the society on Columbus Avenue. Dr. Alonzo A. Miner, its pastor after 1848, gave the sermon at William Barry's funeral, and we quote a few sentences: —

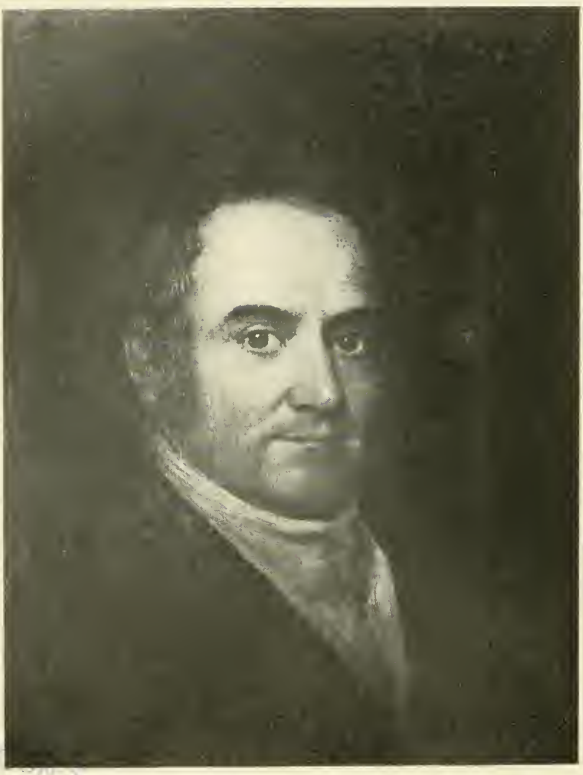
> I had the good fortune to know him about twelve years, and during the last seven years intimately. In addition to what I could personally state, I have gathered other particulars from those who knew him in years gone by. We feel called upon to award him high honor. Decision and strength of purpose, fidelity in every relation, perseverance in every laudable undertaking, and downright honesty in all things are qualities which were potent in the man.

Dr. Miner made a practice of accompanying his aged deacon on a daily walk, giving him his arm. They were both living at the West End at that time,— William Barry at No. 17 North Russell



MEMORIAL WINDOW

Mr. Barry's name is the lowest on the left.



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WILLIAM BARRY

From an oil painting

[The original now in Los Angeles, Cal.]

ESTHER (STETSON) BARRY

From an oil painting.

[The original now in Los Angeles, Cal.]

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Street (now No. 39), where he resided after 1844. It was in this house that the couple celebrated their golden wedding in 1852. There were present seven of the ten children then living. These were George, Adaline, Henry, Charles, John, Amasa and Frank. William was in Europe at the time, and Sarah and Rebecca in their western homes. This must have been a very pleasant occasion, and the children were especially glad they had commemorated the event when their father passed on within a few years,— on Aug. 11, 1855. His widow continued to reside at the North Russell Street house until her passing on, Mar. 24, 1859. Their graves are at Forest Hills, where he had purchased lot No. 353 in 1849, the next year after the consecration of the cemetery. Two of their children only are laid near them,— Adaline and John.

We hope we have portrayed to his descendants the qualities of their grand-parent. His personal appearance and manners were very pleasing. While dignified, he had great appreciation of humor. Mr. John L. Barry, son of William Barry's brother Thomas, says he remembers the toss of his uncle's head and the merry twinkle of his eye, with which he accompanied his witty remarks.

The letters given later in this volume show traces of his witticisms, and at the same time his serious thought and his wonderful acquaintance with the Bible. We see the impress of his deeply religious nature in the character and lives of his children. Without exception they were a credit and a comfort to him, and it remains for us of the younger generations to acquit ourselves in a manner worthy of our exemplary grand-parents,

William and Esther Barry.

CHILDREN

OF

WILLIAM AND ESTHER BARRY.

I. Esther, born Aug. 11, 1803; died April 6, 1842, in New York.

II. William, Jr., born Jan. 10, 1805; died Jan. 17, 1885, in Chicago, Ill.

III. George, born May 12, 1806; died July 17, 1854, in Waltham, Mass.

IV. Henry, born Nov. 5, 1807; died April 19, 1881, in Passaic, N. J.

V. Adaline, born April 12, 1809; died Dec. 26, 1888, in Jamaica Plain, Mass.

VI. Charles James, born July 2, 1811; died June 12, 1883, in Watertown, Mass.

VII. Sarah Ann, born Sept. 24, 1812; died Mar. 7, 1859, in Alton, Ill.

VIII. Rebecca Stetson, born June 26, 1814; died May 18, 1902, in Alton.

IX. Ann Richardson, born Feb. 19, 1817; died April 28, 1847, in Boston.

X. John Stetson, born Mar. 26, 1819; died Dec. 11, 1872, while visiting in St. Louis, Mo.

XI. Amasa Stetson, born Mar. 23, 1821; died Dec. 17, 1882, in Alton.

XII. Benjamin Franklin, born Jan. 3, 1823; died Feb. 23, 1825.

XIII. Benjamin Franklin, born Oct. 13, 1826; died May 25, 1889, in St. Louis.

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WILLIAM BARRY, JR.

[From a Daguerreotype.]

I. ESTHER BARRY.

There is no portrait of Esther, the oldest child of William Barry, and the prominent incidents in her life are few, but show she had an ardent nature and inherited her father's religious fervor. She had the education in the private schools referred to in the previous pages, and assisted in the home until the year 1839, when she followed a strong desire of her heart and went to New York in the hope of being accepted as a missionary to foreign lands. Her health was not considered equal to the requirements, and she did not receive the appointment, much to her regret.

In 1841 she became engaged to Mr. Charles Snyder, and the ceremony of marriage was performed by her brother William on May 5, 1841. The family letters speak of them afterwards at Charleston, Philadelphia and New York, as Mr. Snyder had no established business. In the latter city she died, April 6, 1842, a month after giving birth to a child. These events caused great sadness at her home, as hers was the first death in the family, and the circumstances made it doubly sad. Her remains were interred in vault No. 4 of Carmine Street Church, New York City.

A pleasant reminder of this aunt came to me twenty years ago when I was introduced to Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. She said: — "Esther Barry? Why I knew an Esther Barry in my childhood days. We attended a school at the West End of Boston and she being a little older, taught me the Lord's Prayer to repeat at our opening exercises." She was very much pleased when I told her that was my aunt. — [E. S. B.]

II. WILLIAM BARRY, Jr.

This son has been mentioned in the account of his father as receiving his education at Derby Academy, at Brown University (A. B. in 1822; A. M. 1825) and at universities in Europe. He entered the Unitarian ministry in 1830, his first pastorate being in Lowell, Mass. His second settlement was in Framingham, Mass., from 1835 to 1845. He was married Nov. 10, 1835, to Elizabeth

Willard of Petersham, Mass., a lady who was a student at Worcester Academy with his sister Sarah.

While living in Framingham he wrote a history of that town, which is highly valued. His health requiring a rest, he went abroad, returning in 1847 to assume the charge of a newly formed parish in Lowell, called "The Church of the Pilgrims." He again went abroad in 1853, travelling in the Holy Land. Upon his return he made Chicago his home, devoting himself to objects of charity, science, and culture. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was the founder and for many years Secretary and Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society. He was an able writer and fluent speaker, and his services are highly spoken of by his fellow ministers.

He was always greatly interested in his brothers' and sisters' welfare, and his letters to them and later to their children, are beautiful expressions of his noble-hearted nature.

It was always his hope to add to his published works a genealogy of the Barry Family. A sketch showing the scope of his researches is given later in this volume.

He was in Chicago at the time of the great fire, and the family Bible was then burned, but a copy made in 1858, by William M. Pierson, of a record therein contained, is also given here.

CHILDREN.

William[3] (*William, Jr.*[2]) born 1835; died aged about one year.

Elizabeth Willard[3] (*William, Jr.*[2]) born Sept. 30, 1836; married Dec. 31, 1859, to Lawrence Proudfoot of Chicago; died Aug. 25, 1900.

Julia Dalton[3] (*William, Jr.*[2]) born May 11, 1841; married Dec. 31, 1859, to Belden F. Culver of Chicago.

GRANDCHILDREN.

Belle Proudfoot[4] (*Elizabeth W.*[3]) born Nov. 12, 1861; married Nov. 3, 1886, to Charles E. Rand. Residence, 1908, Chicago.

James Van Antwerp Proudfoot[4] (*Elizabeth W.*[3]) born in Dec., 1862; died in a few days.

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GEORGE BARRY

[From a Daguerreotype.]

Marie Van Antwerp Proudfoot[4] (*Elizabeth W.*[3]) born Oct. 8, 1866; married (1), June 9, 1892, to Richard S. Fay; married (2), in 1905 to George Barr McCutcheon, the author.

Lawrence Proudfoot[4] (*Elizabeth W.*[3]) born July 19, 1870; married in 1899, Laura Spencer.

Willard Proudfoot[4] (*Elizabeth W.*[3]) born Dec. 2, 1875; died in 1874.

William Barry Culver[4] (*Julia D.*[3]) born Feb. 17, 1862; died at sea in the sinking of the steamer Ville de Havre, Nov. 23, 1873.

Julia Culver[4] (*Julia D.*[3]) born Feb. 8, 1864.

Belden Hayward Culver[4] (*Julia D.*[3]) born April 25, 1867; died Oct. 2, 1877.

Bertram Culver[4] (*Julia D.*[3]) born Aug. 4, 1870; died Sept. 23, 1874.

Agnes Goodwin Culver[4] (*Julia D.*[3]) born Oct. 14, 1874.

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

Edwin Waffe Rand[5] (*Belle Proudfoot*[4]) born Oct. 10, 1887.

Stuart Rand[5] (*Belle Proudfoot*[4]) born Dec. 20, 1888; died Feb. 17, 1892.

William Pickman Fay[5] (*Marie V. Proudfoot*[4]) born April 16, 1893.

III. GEORGE BARRY.

George, the second son, was born May 12, 1806. His home was in Boston during his early years, but he went to Alton, Ill., for a year or two, about 1835. He assisted his father in his hat store and after his return from the west was connected with Pollard & Barry, hatters, or in business for himself until 1843, when he became book-keeper for A. C. Lombard & Co., commission merchants, with whom he remained until his death. He married on Nov. 24, 1831, Jane Ellen Hooper of Boston.

George and his family removed in 1846 to Waltham, a town about twelve miles from Boston. Here his wife died and he again

married on Oct. 31, 1849, Mary H. Ladd, who survived him fifty-one years. He died July 17, 1854, his death being the third in the family of William and Esther Barry.

CHILDREN.

Jane Ellen[3] (*George*[2]) born Mar. 25, 1833; married Nov. 16, 1854, to George T. Emerson. Residence, 1908, Cameron, Mo.

Lucretia[3] (*George*[2]) born June 1, 1835; died Oct. 9, 1836.

George[3] (*George*[2]) born Jan. 22, 1838. He never married. He was a clerk in his Uncle Amasa's store in Alton for many years, and died there Oct. 8, 1878.

Frances Ann[3] (*George*[2]) born July 13, 1841. She was not married, but lived in Dorchester, Mass., many years, with a school-teacher friend, and died Feb. 19, 1908.

Edwin Bryant[3] (*George*[2]) born Dec. 19, 1845; died Aug. 6, 1872.

William Ladd[3] (*George*[2]) child of the second wife, born Aug. 29, 1851; died Mar. 31, 1860.

Ephraim Lombard[3] (*George*[2]) born June 11, 1853, in Waltham, where he still resides. He married June 27, 1881, Mary E. Bugbee. He has no children. His business is that of printer and publisher.

GRANDCHILDREN.

Alice Austin Emerson[4] (*Jane E.*[3]) born Sept. 13, 1856; died Oct. 30, 1898.

Jennie Tyler Emerson[4] (*Jane E.*[3]) born Dec. 10, 1858; married to John P. Stuard. Residence, 1908, Kremlin, Garfield County, Okla.

Mabel Devereux Emerson[4] (*Jane E.*[3]) born Aug. 19, 1866; married June 26, 1889, to Liston N. Moore of St. Joseph, Mo. Residence, 1908, Cabool, Texas County, Mo., where they have a fruit and stock farm.

Emily Emerson[4] (*Jane E.*,[3]) born Jan. 10, 1878; not married, 1908, but living with her mother in Cameron, Mo.

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

Mabelle Stuard[5] (*Jennie T. Emerson*[4]) born ——.

Lillian Stuard[5] (*Jennie T. Emerson*[4]) born ——.

HENRY BARRY

[From a Daguerreotype.]

George Emerson Moore[5] (*Mabel D. Emerson*[4]) born Sept. 6, 1890, at Amity, Mo.

Viola Mabel Moore[5] (*Mabel D. Emerson*[4]) born Jan. 22, 1892, at Amity.

Alice Olive Moore[5] (*Mabel D. Emerson*[4]) born Nov. 18, 1900, at Fulton, Kas.

IV. HENRY BARRY.

Henry, the third son, was born Nov. 5, 1807. He learned his father's business, and in 1837 formed a partnership with Mr. Merrick R. Pollard. The store of Pollard and Barry became the leading hat store on Washington Street after William Barry retired from business, and it is remembered by citizens of the present day.

He was married Nov. 8, 1838, to Edith Merriam Winship Adams, daughter of Isaac and Edith Winship Adams of Boston. His home life and that of the elder Barrys was very intimate, as he remained in or near Boston for many years, living at one time at No. 98 Chambers Street.

His sons engaged in cotton manufacturing in Passaic, N. J., the firm being known as Reed and Barry, afterwards as the American Print Works. Henry removed to Passaic in 1872, and lived a quiet life with his family, and was much interested in religious work. His daughter writes of him: — "The last years of his life were beautiful; would that more, as they grow older and draw near the border, would become as mellow and spiritual as he." His passing away occurred April 19, 1881.

CHILDREN.

Henry Adams[3] (*Henry*[2]) born Dec. 26, 1839; married Sept. 11, 1873, Sarah J. Dearborn. He was engaged in cotton manufacturing in Passaic, N. J. He died April 15, 1888.

Isabella Louisa[3] (*Henry*[2]) born Nov. 9, 1841; died Dec. 8, 1878.

Edith Adelaide[3] (*Henry*[2]) born Oct. 11, 1843; married Dec. 25, 1866, to H. Waller Brinckerhoff of Brooklyn, N. Y. She died April 19, 1897.

Helen Josephine[3] (*Henry*[2]) born Jan. 23, 1846; married Dec. 11, 1873, to Rev. Philo F. Leavens, who had a pastorate of exceptional length in the Presbyterian Church in Passaic. He died Dec. 26, 1904. Her residence, 1908, Newark, N. J.

Emilie Florence[3] (*Henry*[2]) born Sept. 20, 1848. Residence, 1908, Newark.

William Isaac[3] (*Henry*[2]) born Dec. 12, 1850; married Oct. 26, 1881, Lizzie Bartlett, of Passaic. He was associated with his brother in business in Passaic. He died May 25, 1895.

Alice Frances[3] (*Henry*[2]) born Aug. 1, 1853; died June 1, 1872.

GRANDCHILDREN.

Henry Reid[4] (*Henry A.*[3]) born June 28, 1874; married May 1, 1900, Frances Adele Safford.

Edwin Wyeth[4] (*Henry A.*[3]) born Oct. 21, 1876.

Florence Dearborn[4] (*Henry A.*[3]) born Oct. 8, 1878; married Feb. 7, 1900, to Raymond A. Greene of Newtonville, Mass.

Henry Gordon Brinckerhoff[4] (*Edith A.*[3]) born July 6, 1869; married July 6, 1892, Alys Swift of Brooklyn, N. Y.; residence, 1908, Newton Centre, Mass.

Edith Winship Brinckerhoff[4] (*Edith A.*[3]) born July 15, 1870; married Dec. 11, 1895, to Winthrop B. Greene of Newtonville, Mass.; died July 12, 1900.

Mary Gordon Brinckerhoff[4] (*Edith A.*[3]) born May 11, 1873; died June 19, 1879.

Philip Gordon Brinckerhoff[4] (*Edith A.*[3]) born May 2, 1881; died Aug. 30, 1882.

Florence Emilie Brinckerhoff[4] (*Edith A.*[3]) born July 30, 1883.

Annie Bowen Leavens[4] (*Helen J.*[3]) born Oct. 2, 1874; married Nov. 17, 1898, to Wilfrid Arthur Manchee of Passaic, N. J.

William Barry Leavens[5] (*Helen J.*[3]) born Jan. 9, 1876; married Dec. 28, 1902, at St. Johns, Newfoundland, Annie M. McDonald.

Cromwell Harrison Leavens[4] (*Helen J.*[3]) born April 29, 1878; died June 12, 1879.

Alice French Leavens[4] (*Helen J.*[3]) born Mar. 15, 1880; married June 14, 1906, to William Eugene Pulis.

Marion Bartlett[4] (*William I.*[3]) born Dec. 2, 1882; married Feb. 10, 1904, to Edward A. Greene of Newtonville.

Henry Adams[4] (*William I.*[3]) born Oct. 3, 1890.

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

Raymond Barry Greene[5] (*Florence D.*[4]) born in Passaic, May 6, 1901.

Herbert Winship Brinckerhoff[5] (*Henry G. Brinckerhoff*[4]) born April 7, 1895.

Laurence Gordon Brinckerhoff[5] (*Henry G. Brinckerhoff*[4]) born Oct. 7, 1898.

Muriel Greene[5] (*Edith W. Brinckerhoff*[4]) born Nov. 6, 1898; died Nov. 8, 1898.

Winthrop Brinckerhoff Greene[5] (*Edith W. Brinckerhoff*[4]) born June 29, 1900.

Arthur Leavens Manchee[5] (*Annie B. Leavens*[4]) born Oct. 23, 1899.

Everett Habens Manchee[5] (*Annie B. Leavens*[4]) born Mar. 30, 1901.

Frederick Bowen Manchee[5] (*Annie B. Leavens*[4]) born Feb. 11, 1903.

Albert Edward Manchee[5] (*Annie B. Leavens*[4]) born Aug. 13, 1904.

Richard Ellis Manchee[5] (*Annie B. Leavens*[4]) born May 26, 1906.

William Barry Leavens, Jr.[5] (*William B. Leavens*[4]) born Jan. 5, 1904.

Helen Mary Leavens[5] (*William B. Leavens*[4]) born Oct. 16, 1905.

John McDonald Leavens[5] (*William B. Leavens*[4]) born Jan. 7, 1907.

Katherine French Pulis[5] (*Alice F. Leavens*[4]) born July 2, 1907.

Edward Barry Greene[5] (*Marion B.*[4]) born Mar. 8, 1905.

Miriam Greene[5] (*Marion B.*[4]) born May 23, 1906.

V. ADALINE BARRY.

Adaline, the second daughter, born April 12, 1809, has been mentioned in the account of her father as having had fine educational advantages, entering into society, and having the honor of shaking hands with Lafayette. She was married Sept. 16, 1827, to Calvin Young of the Barnstable Youngs, who trace descent from a Mayflower passenger. He had a good business in coal, lime and cement. Their home was at first in Boston, but later in Jamaica Plain, where their children were reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, some having the advantage of foreign travel. After her husband's death, she continued the home with her widowed daughter and her youngest son. Both in youth and in her later days she was a noticeably handsome woman, having sparkling black eyes, an animated manner and queenly bearing. She had fine conversational power, and her mental vigor showed no diminution in age. Even when confined to her chamber in her last years, she continued interested in the affairs of the world and occupied herself making scrap-books from cuttings from the "Boston Transcript," each book on a topic, such as: — "Woman," "Education," "Science," "Art," etc. She lived to be the oldest of the immediate family in this part of the country, and her reminiscences of the early days have been of great assistance in the compilation of this account.

CHILDREN.

William Bangs Young[3] (*Adaline*[2]) born Jan. 18, 1832; married (1), Jan. 23, 1855, Mary Elizabeth Willard at Chicago. She died in 1878, and he married (2), at Denver, Col., Mary Coburn. He died May 16, 1896.

Adaline Barry Young[3] (*Adaline*[2]) born Mar. 20, 1834; married Sept. 13, 1854, to Wm. Fiske Wheeler of Grafton, Mass. Residence, 1908, Camden, Me.

Frances Dexter Young[3] (*Adaline*[2]) born Mar. 28, 1836; married July 27, 1859, to Edward A. M. Clarke of Boston. He died in 1879, and she died at Boston, Jan. 15, 1891.

Charles Curtis Young[3] (*Adaline*[2]) born June 3, 1840. His later history is unknown.

ADALINE BARRY
(Mrs. Young.)

Edwin Young[3] (*Adaline*[2]) born Feb. 28, 1846; died the same day.

Arthur Young[3] (*Adaline*[2]) born Nov. 28, 1853; married Mar. 21, 1888, Clara F. Howland, daughter of George and Clara (Ewer) Howland of Jamaica Plain. Residence, 1908, Winthrop, Mass.

GRANDCHILDREN.

Mary Isabel Young[4] (*William B. Young*[3]) born Nov. 1, 1857, at Chicago; died Nov. 7, 1858.

Marian Willard Young[4] (*William B. Young*[3]) born Nov. 22, 1859; married Nov. 13, 1877, to Henry A. McIntyre. Residence, 1908, Denver, Col.

Russell Sturgis Young[4] (*William B. Young*[3]) born Oct. 17, 1867; died Dec. 24, 1876.

Frank Allen Wheeler[4] (*Adaline B. Young*[3]) born Sept. 29, 1859; married in Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1906, Frances H. Cuthbertson, daughter of Alexander Cuthbertson. Residence, 1908, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Sprague Wheeler[4] (*Adaline B. Young*[3]) born Jan. 7, 1863, at Worcester, Mass.; died Nov. 24, 1865.

Ada Maria Wheeler[4] (*Adaline B. Young*[3]) born Nov. 14, 1865. Residence, 1908, Camden, Me.

Thomas Wheeler[4] (*Adaline B. Young*[3]) born Sept. 14, 1868, at Worcester; died Dec. 5, 1891, at Boston.

Frank Clarke[4] (*Frances D. Young*[3]) born April, 1860, at Cincinnati; died 1861, at Roxbury, Mass.

Mabell Shippie Clarke[4] (*Frances D. Young*[3]) born Nov. 14, 1864, at Boston; married (1), Oct. 17, 1891, to F. Alaric Pelton of Dedham, Mass. He died at Arden, N. C.; she was married (2), Oct. 22, 1907, to James Ravenel Smith. Residence, 1908, Arden.

Twins[4] (*Frances D. Young*[3]) born Sept. 1, 1867; died same day.

Mildred Young[4] (*Arthur Young*[3]) born Mar. 5, 1889.

Elinor Young[4] (*Arthur Young*[3]) born May 8, 1890.

Constance Young[4] (*Arthur Young*[3]) born Mar. 31, 1893.

These three are living with their parents in Winthrop, Mass.

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

Daisy Willard McIntyre[5] (*Marian W. Young*[4]) born Aug. 15, 1878; died Oct. 6, 1878.

Barry Austin McIntyre[5] (*Marian W. Young*[4]) born Dec. 24, 1881; died Mar. 24, 1886.

Newell Wood McIntyre[5] (*Marian W. Young*[4]) born May 6, 1884. Graduated at Princeton 1907.

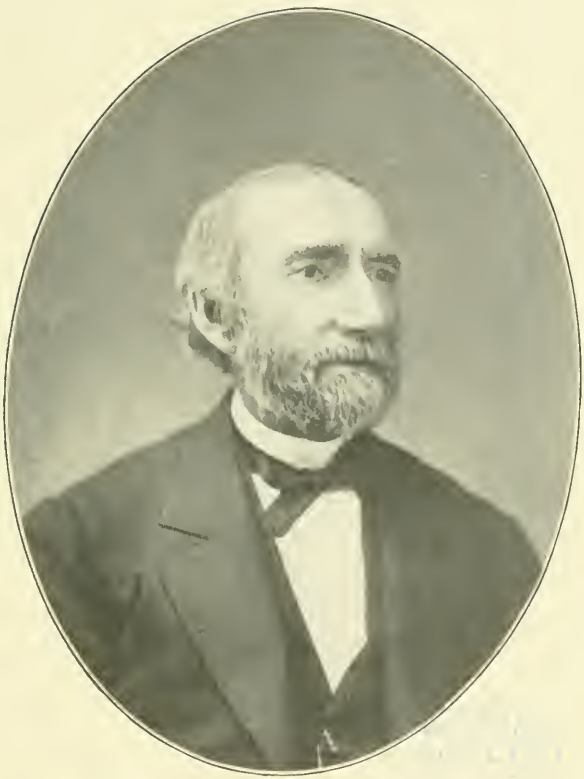
Marian Dorothy McIntyre[5] (*Marian W. Young*[4]) born July 12, 1897, at Denver, and living there with her parents.

VI. CHARLES JAMES BARRY.

Charles J., the fourth son, was born July 2, 1811. He was named for two of his father's brothers. The first mention of him in the Boston Directories is as a bank messenger in 1832. On July 2, 1835, he was married by the Rev. Samuel Barrett (Unitarian) to Eliza R. Barnard, and the same year they went west to Alton, where he joined his brothers in business. He returned to Boston, however, in 1843, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Calvin Young, as dealers in lumber, wood and cement, with a wharf at East Boston, called Lombard's wharf. He removed to Watertown, near Boston, in 1854, continuing in the coal business many years. He was active in the affairs of the town, being a director of the Bank, and a trustee of the Public Library. A fine portrait of him, in oil, hangs in the latter building. He married a second time on Dec. 4, 1855, Abby V. Bemis, of the well-known Watertown family. He had no children, but was always interested in his nephews and nieces, who remember him very pleasantly. He died June 12, 1883, his widow surviving him nearly twenty years.

VII. SARAH ANN BARRY.

Sarah Ann, the third daughter, was born Sept. 24, 1812. She was educated in private schools in Boston and at Worcester Academy. She was married Jan. 15, 1837, to Richard Flagg of Wor-



CHARLES JAMES BARRY

SARAH ANN BARRY

(Mrs. Flagg.)

[From a Daguerreotype.]

cester, and started for Alton, Ill., accompanied by her sister, Rebecca. Mr. Flagg was in the firm of Mark Pierson & Co., dry goods merchants in Alton, and their home was always there. She was a devoted mother to her children, of whom she had six, and four lived to maturity and were married. She died Mar. 7, 1859.

CHILDREN.

Richard Samuel Flagg[3] (*Sarah A.*[2]) born May 3, 1839; died Aug. 3, 1839.

Mary Putnam Flagg[3] (*Sarah A.*[2]) born Mar. 11, 1842; married Aug. 19, 1880, to the Rev. A. F. Randall. Residence, 1908, Los Angeles, Cal.

Martha Davis Flagg[3] (*Sarah A.*[2]) born Nov. 27, 1844; married Feb. 27, 1866, to Albert B. Chamberlain of Salem, Mass. Residence, 1908, Lincoln, Neb.

Richard Henry Flagg[3] (*Sarah A.*[2]) born May 25, 1847; married Oct. 9, 1878, Hannah Caldwell of Alton. Residence, 1908, Los Angeles, Cal.

Amasa Stetson Flagg[3] (*Sarah A.*[2]) born Oct. 23, 1849; died April 22, 1850.

Adaline Barry Flagg[3] (*Sarah A.*[2]) born Dec. 5, 1851; married Jan. 5, 1875, to Mark Sloman of Alton. Residence, 1908, Pawnee, Ill.

GRANDCHILDREN.

Mattie L. Chamberlain[4] (*Martha D. Flagg*[3]) born Nov. 22, 1866; married Mar. 7, 1901, to William G. Van Buren. Residence, 1908, Fairbury, Neb.

Eva May Chamberlain[4] (*Martha D. Flagg*[3]) born Mar. 20, 1873. She is Instructor in German in the State University of Nebraska.

Charles B. Flagg[4] (*Richard H. Flagg*[3]) born July 22, 1879; died July 2, 1905.

Samuel Barry Flagg[4] (*Richard H. Flagg*[3]) born Nov. 1, 1882.

Charles Houghton Sloman[4] (*Adaline B. Flagg*[3]) born Sept. 3, 1875; married Feb. 9, 1899, Sadie K. Campbell.

Ralph Arscott Sloman[4] (*Adaline B. Flagg*[3]) born Mar. 26, 1877.

Florence Flagg Sloman[4] (*Adaline B. Flagg*[3]) born Feb. 15, 1879; married Feb. 11, 1903, to T. Alva Overbey.

Maud Elizabeth Sloman[4] (*Adaline B. Flagg*[3]) born Jan. 26, 1881.

Susie Barry Sloman[4] (*Adaline B. Flagg*[3]) born Nov. 1, 1882; married Nov. 25, 1903, to Etsle Overbey.

William Richard Sloman[4] (*Adaline B. Flagg*[3]) born Oct. 10, 1884.

George Stetson Sloman[4] (*Adaline B. Flagg*[3]) born Dec. 15, 1886.

Esther Ann Sloman[4] (*Adaline B. Flagg*[3]) born Mar. 27, 1889.

John Henry Sloman[4] (*Adaline B. Flagg*[3]) born Aug. 26, 1891: died Jan. 24, 1901.

Rebecca Adaline Sloman[4] (*Adaline B. Flagg*[3]) born Nov. 30, 1893.

Mary Ruth Sloman[4] (*Adaline B. Flagg*[3]) born Jan. 8, 1896.

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

Russell Morgan Sloman[5] (*Charles H. Sloman*[4]) born Jan. 19, 1906.

Elsie Adaline Sloman[5] (*Charles H. Sloman*[4]) born Aug. 25, 1908.

Ruth Adaline Overbey[5] (*Florence F. Sloman*[4]) born Oct. 7, 1905; died Oct. 8, 1905.

Paul Ralph Overbey[5] (*Florence F. Sloman*[4]) born June 26, 1907.

Chester James Overbey[5] (*Florence F. Sloman*[4]) born Sept. 19, 1908.

Hilda E. Overbey[5] (*Susie B. Sloman*[4]) born Oct. 5, 1904.

Lavern Mark Overbey[5] (*Susie B. Sloman*[4]) born Feb. 6, 1906.

Nelson M. Overbey[5] (*Susie B. Sloman*[4]) born Sept. 7, 1907.

VIII. REBECCA STETSON BARRY.

Rebecca Stetson, the fourth daughter of William and Esther Barry, was born June 26, 1814. She was married April 12, 1837, to Mark Pierson, son of Stephen Pierson of Ipswich, Mass. The remainder of her life was spent in Alton, Ill., except two years — 1857 to 1859 — passed with her mother in her last days, at the North Russell Street house in Boston. Her husband was engaged in the dry goods business in Alton from 1831 to 1855, the year of his death.

REBECCA STETSON BARRY
(Mrs. Pierson.)

ANN RICHARDSON BARRY

(Mrs. Clouston)

[From a Miniature.]

Although Alton was also the home of her brother Amasa and sister Sarah, she felt the separation from the remainder of the family. She kept up a correspondence with them, and took the keenest interest in their welfare, always knowing when the birthdays, wedding-days, and deaths occurred. Her data have been of great assistance in the preparation of these pages. She died, the last of the large family, and at the greatest age of any of them — 88 years. She made her home during the last thirty years of her life with her son, passing her time in quiet usefulness. She had a protracted illness and weakness, but her faith in the loving Father never wavered, and she was a blessed example to all who knew her. The release came May 18, 1902.

CHILD.

William Mark Pierson[3] (*Rebecca S.*[2]) born June 14, 1844; married Dec. 12, 1872, Julia Clement. Residence, 1908, Alton.

IX. ANN RICHARDSON BARRY.

Ann Richardson, the youngest daughter of William and Esther Barry, was born Feb. 19, 1817. She was a member of the choir at the Rev. Hosea Ballou's Church, where her father was a deacon. She was married on June 28, 1838, to Robert H. Clouston, who sang tenor in the choir. He was a member of the Handel and Haydn Society for many years. His business was that of stair-builder, and their home was at the South end of the city. She was not very strong, and her early death, on April 28, 1847, was a great loss to her young children and a grief to her parents. She was interred in the tomb in which William Barry had an interest, in the "Central Burying-ground," in a part of Boston Common.

CHILDREN.

Anna Louise Clouston[3] (*Ann R.*[2]) born Feb. 6, 1839; died Sept. 1, 1841.

Robert H. Clouston, Jr.[3] (*Ann R.*[2]) born Aug. 27, 1840. He was an organist and teacher of music. He married on Dec. 25, 1865, Marietta H. Pierce, daughter of George W. Pierce of Roxbury. He died Feb. 19, 1897.

Esther Barry Clouston[3] (*Ann R.*[2]) born April 29, 1842; married June 15, 1864, to Franklin E. Marble, who was a soldier in the Civil war. Her second marriage was on July 29, 1891, to Benjamin B. Miller. Residence, 1908, Newburyport, Mass.

Jonathan Coates Clouston[3] (*Ann R.*[2]) born July 8, 1844; died May 25, 1845.

Jonathan Coates Clouston[3] (*Ann R.*[2]) born Aug. 4, 1845; died July 28, 1846.

Anna Louise Clouston[3] (*Ann R.*[2]) born Jan. 28, 1847; married Nov. 22, 1870, to Thomas Field. Residence, 1908, Cambridge.

GRANDCHILDREN.

Edith L. Clouston[4] (*Robert H. Clouston, Jr.*[3]) born Oct. 29, 1866; married Sept. 6, 1887, to Charles T. Hall. Residence, 1908, Dorchester.

George A. Clouston[4] (*Robert H. Clouston, Jr.*[3]) born Dec. 12, 1867; married May 24, 1893, Cora M. Rowe, daughter of Almon T. and Mary C. (Noyes) Rowe. Residence, 1908, Roxbury.

Herbert H. Clouston[4] (*Robert H. Clouston, Jr.*[3]) born Jan. 23, 1878; died Jan. 20, 1900.

Edith M. Clouston[4] (*Robert H. Clouston, Jr.*[3]) born Sept. 1, 1885. Residence, 1908, Dorchester.

Frank Edwin Marble[4] (*Esther B. Clouston*[3]) born Oct. 8, 1865; married Oct. 17, 1885, Elizabeth H. Constantine. Residence, 1908, Worcester, Mass.

Charles Lewis Marble[4] (*Esther B. Clouston*[3]) born July 13, 1869; married (1), Dec. 17, 1889, Lucy M. Ramsdell of Lynn, who died June 3, 1892; he married (2), April 17, 1897, Mrs. Sarah A. Porter. She died May 25, 1906, and he married (3), Nov. 11, 1906, Mary J. MacFarlane. Residence, 1908, Newburyport, Mass.

Euretta L. Field[4] (*Anna L. Clouston*[3]) born July 18, 1871; married June 29, 1903, to William O. Whitman.

George Clouston Field[4] (*Anna L. Clouston*[3]) born June 9, 1876.

Nannette R. Field[4] (*Anna L. Clouston*[3]) born Nov. 1, 1877; married Nov. 6, 1902, to Alfred W. Hicks.

JOHN STETSON BARRY

Elizabeth Casseles Field[4] (*Anna L. Clouston*[3]) born June 25, 1880.
Josephine H. Field[4] (*Anna L. Clouston*[3]) born Sept. 14, 1883.

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

Madeline R. Clouston[5] (*George A. Clouston*[4]) born May 18, 1897.

Harriet Elizabeth Marble[5] (*Frank E. Marble*[4]) born Mar. 6, 1886 died July 3, 1887.
Frank L. Marble[5] (*Frank E. Marble*[4]) born Aug. 12, 1888.
Harold Eugene Marble[5] (*Frank E. Marble*[4]) born July 17, 1890.
Marion Marble[5] (*Frank E. Marble*[4]) born July 8, 1892.
Chester Allen Marble[5] (*Frank E. Marble*[4]) born Nov. 16, 1893.
Lillian Isabel Marble[5] (*Frank E. Marble*[4]) born Aug. 12, 1895.
Benjamin Augustus Marble[5] (*Frank E. Marble*[4]) born Sept. 27, 1897.
Herbert Constantine Marble[5] (*Frank E. Marble*[4]) born Nov. 13, 1899.
Ernest Francis Marble[5] (*Frank E. Marble*[4]) born Nov. 12, 1901; died Jan. 31, 1902.
Ella Elizabeth Marble[5] (*Frank E. Marble*[4]) born April 14, 1904.
Bertha Irene Marble[5] (*Frank E. Marble*[4]) born Dec. 8, 1905.

Alta M. Marble[5] (*Charles L. Marble*[4]) born April 22, 1892; died July 20, 1892.
Lewis F. E. Marble[5] (*Charles L. Marble*[4]) born July 8, 1908.

X. JOHN STETSON BARRY.

John Stetson, the sixth son, was born Mar. 26, 1819. Like his brothers he went west to Alton, at an early age, but while there decided to prepare for the ministry. He returned to Boston in 1838, and studied under the Rev. Hosea Ballou, there being then no Universalist College. His first pastorate was at Merrimac, Mass. He married on April 8, 1840, Louisa Young, niece of his sister Adaline's husband. His later pastorates were in Pawtucket, R. I., and Weymouth and West Scituate, Mass. His health fail-

ing, he gave up the parish but remained in Scituate for the benefit of the out-of-door life, and devoted his time to literary work and lecturing on biological and geological subjects. He compiled the Genealogy of the Stetson Family and wrote the History of Hanover, Mass., and a History of Massachusetts, the latter in three volumes. While consulting books in this connection he discovered the existence and place of deposit of the long lost "Bradford Manuscript," a service which the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was a member, fully appreciated.

He represented his district in the Massachusetts Legislature two terms. He afterwards had pastorates at East Boston and Arlington, living then at Medford and later at Wakefield. He died at the comparatively early age of fifty-three, while visiting his married daughter in St. Louis, Mo. This occurred Dec. 11, 1872.

CHILDREN.

Caroline Louisa[3] (*John S.*[2]) born April 12, 1841; married Dec. 4, 1860, to Charles Willard Morton, son of Charles O. and Persis Morton of Needham, Mass. Residence, 1908, Dunedin, Florida.

Eliza Barnard[3] (*John S.*[2]) born June 6, 1843. She was engaged in teaching many years. Residence, 1908, Newton, Mass.

Henrietta Maria[3] (*John S.*[2]) born Jan. 1, 1848; married Sept. 22, 1872, to Horace B. Parker, son of John and Rebecca (Young) Parker. Her home was in Newton for many years, and was where the mother was cared for, Louisa Barry, whose recollections of the early days of the family have been of so much help in the preparation of this volume.

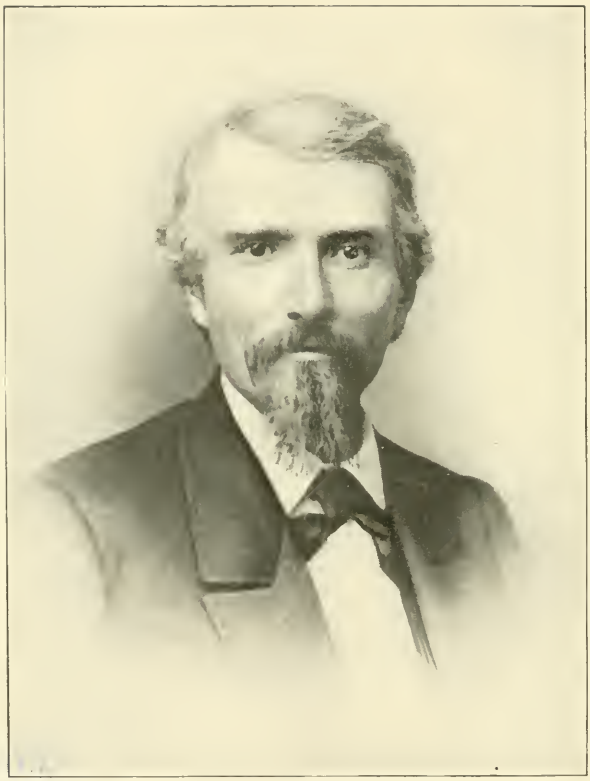
Esther Stetson[3] (*John S.*[2]) born Jan. 22, 1854, and named for the grandmother. She has been a teacher and clerk. Residence, 1908, Newton.

GRANDCHILDREN.

Willard Morton[4] (*Caroline L.*[3]) born Sept. 18, 1861; died Sept. 21, 1861.

Gertrude Persis Morton[4] (*Caroline L.*[3]) born Jan. 6, 1863. Residence, 1908, Dunedin, Florida.

Helen Louisa Morton[4] (*Caroline L.*[3]) born July 26, 1865; died Feb. 12, 1877.



AMASA STETSON BARRY

Charles Otis Morton[4] (*Caroline L.*[3]) born July 10, 1867; died Feb. 10, 1879.

William Barry Morton[4] (*Caroline L.*[3]) born Oct. 31, 1869; died Jan. 29, 1879.

Ethel Coolidge Morton[4] (*Caroline L.*[3]) born Feb. 25, 1876; died Jan. 29, 1879.

Percy Stetson Morton[4] (*Caroline L.*[3]) born July 8, 1880. Residence, 1908, Dunedin, Fla.

Horace Lincoln Parker[4] (*Henrietta M.*[3]) born Sept. 7, 1873; died Aug. 6, 1878.

Louisa Barry Parker[4] (*Henrietta M.*[3]) born May 23, 1875; died Aug. 21, 1878.

Annie Lincoln Parker[4] (*Henrietta M.*[3]) born Dec. 7, 1876; died Aug. 13, 1878.

Laurence Houghton Parker[4] (*Henrietta M.*[3]) born Nov. 15, 1878; married Oct. 14, 1902, Vivien May Norris, daughter of Charles S. and Elizabeth (Eddy) Norris. Residence, 1908, Amherst, Mass., where he is teaching in Amherst College.

Henrietta Parker[4] (*Henrietta M.*[3]) born Feb. 23, 1881; died the same day.

Charles Morton Parker[4] (*Henrietta M.*[3]) born Feb. 25, 1884.

Theodore Barry Parker[4] (*Henrietta M.*[3]) born Sept. 21, 1886.

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

Elizabeth Eddy Parker[5] (*Laurence H. Parker*[4]) born Aug. 5, 1905.

John Barry Parker[5] (*Laurence H. Parker*[4]) born Dec. 21, 1906.

XI. AMASA STETSON BARRY.

Amasa Stetson Barry was born Mar. 23, 1821, and named for his mother's brother, Major Amasa Stetson. He shared the good educational advantages his father provided, but had the western fever and at the age of sixteen went to Alton, Ill., in 1837, where he entered his brothers' drug store as a clerk. He had such an aptitude for business that before he reached his majority he was proprietor of a store of his own. He married Oct. 15, 1844, Catherine Riley, daughter of Capt. Calvin Riley of Mansfield, Ohio.

He was prominent in the affairs of the town, assisting in the formation of the Unitarian Society, and was especially active in the order of Odd Fellows in the town and State. He held the office of Treasurer of the Grand Lodge for fifteen years. He transferred his store to his eldest son in 1868, and identified himself with Fire Insurance companies as adjuster and treasurer during his later years, some of which were spent in Chicago. Here, after the great fire of 1871, he adjusted and helped close the business of the Illinois Mutual Company. His health broke down in the spring of 1882, and he died Dec. 17, 1882. He was one of the most respected citizens of Alton.

CHILDREN.

KATE[3] (*Amasa S.*[2]) born Sept. 1, 1845; married Oct. 18, 1866, to William B. Gilbert, a lawyer of Cairo, Ill. Her home was there until her death, which occurred May 11, 1908.

WILLIAM CALVIN[3] (*Amasa S.*[2]) born Mar. 19, 1847; married April 6, 1882, Mary Alice Crocker of Clover Valley, Nev. Residence, 1908, Los Angeles, Cal.

ADALINE LOUISE[3] (*Amasa S.*[2]) born Mar. 14, 1849; married Oct. 18, 1870, to Miles Fred Gilbert of Cairo, where she resides in 1908.

AMASA STETSON, Jr.[3] (*Amasa S.*[2]) born Jan. 14, 1852; died June 12, 1854.

ESTHER[3] (*Amasa S.*[2]) born June 17, 1854; died Oct. 30, 1858.

CHARLES HART[3] (*Amasa S.*[2]) born Nov. 15, 1857; married July 30, 1884, Ida M. Bateman, daughter of Hiram and Mary Bateman. Residence, 1908, Chicago, Ill., where he is manager of the Western Department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

JOHN DRENNAN[3] (*Amasa S.*[2]) born Dec. 4, 1859; married Oct. 4, 1882, Lilian Clement of Godfrey, Ill. Residence, 1908, Hollywood, Cal.

GRANDCHILDREN.

MILES SAFFORD GILBERT[4] (*Kate*[3]) born Sept. 2, 1868; married Oct. 4, 1899, Helen Elizabeth Judson of Evanston, Ill. Resides, 1908, in Cairo, and is a lawyer in company with his father.

WILLIAM CANDEE GILBERT[4] (*Kate*[3]) born Jan. 7, 1870; married Oct. 8, 1902, Ethel Tracy Ogden, daughter of Dr. Henry and Mrs. Eva Davis Ogden. Residence, 1908, Evanston.

KATE RILEY GILBERT[4] (*Kate*[3]) born Dec. 10, 1874; died Dec. 16, 1874.
BARRY GILBERT[4] (*Kate*[3]) born May 16, 1876; married Oct. 15, 1901, Mary M. R. Peterson. Resides, 1908, in Champaign, Ill., where he is professor of law in the University of Illinois.

WILLIAM CROCKER BARRY[4] (*William C.*[3]) born Aug. 2, 1886.
MILDRED BARRY[4] (*William C.*[3]) born Aug. 3, 1890.
GILBERT STEPHENSON BARRY[4] (*William C.*[3]) born May 4, 1896. These last three reside in Los Angeles with their parents in 1908.

NELLIE BARRY GILBERT[4] (*Adaline L.*[3]) born July 22, 1871; married Feb, 25, 1895, to Samuel Halliday. Residence, 1908, Cairo.
EDWARD LEIGH GILBERT[4] (*Adaline L.*[3]) born Dec. 23, 1878; married Sept. 8, 1904, Emma Halliday. Residence, 1908, Cairo.
MILES FRED GILBERT, Jr.[4] (*Adaline L.*[3]) born Nov. 2, 1881; died Feb. 20, 1882.

LUCILE BARRY[4] (*Charles H.*[3]) born Feb. 14, 1885. Residence, 1908, Chicago, Ill.

KATE LOUISE BARRY[4] (*John D.*[3]) born Oct. 6, 1885.
MARTHA CLEMENT BARRY[4] (*John D.*[3]) born Aug. 5, 1888.
ELLA REBECCA BARRY[4] (*John D.*[3]) born Nov. 7, 1896. These last three reside in 1908, with their parents in Hollywood, Cal.

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN.

JUDSON GILBERT[5] (*Miles S. Gilbert*[4]) born Feb. 22, 1901.
HELEN GILBERT[5] (*Miles S. Gilbert*[4]) born Nov. 11, 1902.
WILLIAM BAKER GILBERT,[5] Jr. (*Miles S. Gilbert*[4]) born May 24, 1907.

KATE OGDEN GILBERT[5] (*William C. Gilbert*[4]) born Dec. 31, 1904.

LOUISE HALLIDAY[5] (*Nellie B. Gilbert*[4]) born July 23, 1899.

ESTHER HALLIDAY GILBERT[5] (*Edward L. Gilbert*[4]) born Feb. 16, 1907.
EDWARD LEIGH GILBERT,[5] Jr. (*Edward L. Gilbert*[4]) born Dec. 21, 1908

XIII. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BARRY.

Benjamin Franklin, or Frank as he was always called, the youngest child, was born Oct. 13, 1825. After a good education he was apprenticed as a prescription and drug clerk. In 1845 he went to Alton, Ill., and shortly afterward engaged in the drug business with his brother Amasa. They built up a large business and had a branch store in Chicago. On Jan. 6, 1851, he married Susan Elizabeth Emerson, daughter of Richard and Olive S. (Chessman) Emerson of Alton, formerly of Boston. He was a prominent Mason and Knight Templar, being the first Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Illinois at its institution. His portrait now hangs in the hall of the Grand Commandery at Chicago. Subsequently he served for many years as Chaplain of George Washington Lodge of Masons, at St. Louis, Mo.

In 1862 he sold his interest in the drug business to his brother Amasa, and went to Cincinnati, where he served for a time as Deputy Provost Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio. Later he engaged in the fire insurance business in Cincinnati and St. Louis. In middle life he changed from the Universalist to the Baptist faith, and was an ardent worker among young men and in the establishment of mission churches. He was respected and loved by all who knew him. He died suddenly from heart failure, on the 25th day of May, 1889, and was buried at Alton, Ill., with Masonic honors by the Grand Commanderies of Illinois and Missouri. His widow died Jan. 8, 1907, in Watertown, N. Y., at the home of her son.

CHILDREN.

Frank[3] (*B. Frank*[2]) born Mar. 28, 1856; married Nov. 5, 1906, in Chicago, Anna Louise Dering of Milwaukee, Wis. Residence, 1908, Albany, N. Y. He was Commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce in Watertown, interested in railroad building, and in advocating the amendment of laws relative to State railroads. He was appointed to take charge of the transportation department under the recently formed Public Service Commission, at the Capitol.

Clarence[3] (*B. Frank*[2]) born Sept. 5, 1861; died Mar. 10, 1862.

B. FRANKLIN BARRY

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

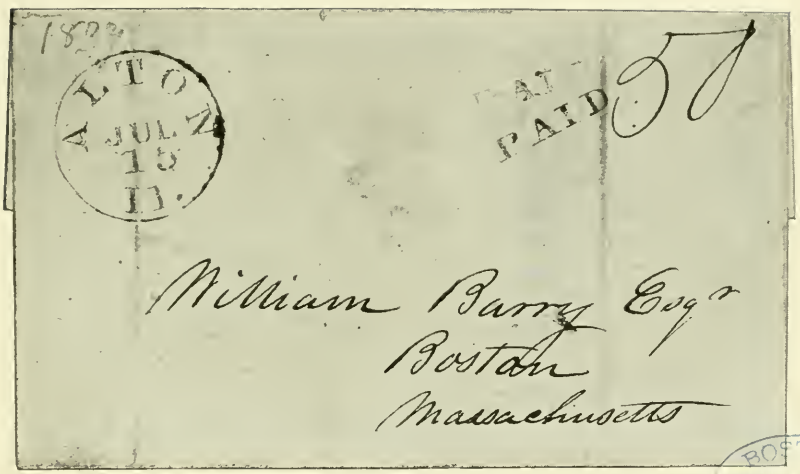
Descendants of William and Esther Barry.

Children.	Grandchildren.		Great Grandchildren.		Great, Great Grandchildren.	
	Born.	Livin in 1909.	Born.	Living in 1909.	Born.	Livin in 1909.
Esther,	1	0				
William,	3	1	10	5	3	3
George,	7	2	4	3	5	5
Henry,	7	2	14	10	16	15
Adaline,	6	2	14	7	4	2
Charles J.	0					
Sarah Ann,	6	4	15	13	8	7
Rebecca S.	1	1	0			
Ann R.	6	2	11	10	14	11
John S.	4	4	14	5	2	2
Amasa S.	7	4	14	12	7	7
B. Frank	0					
B. Frank	2	1	0			
Total 13	50	23	96	65	59	52

LETTERS, DOCUMENTS

AND

FAMILY PAPERS.



Prior to the invention of envelopes, this is the way the letter was folded to serve as one.

ESTHER (STETSON) BARRY

In her later years

[From a Daguerreotype.]

Dear Son.- Boston Sept 22 1848

I have seated myself for the purpose of writing a few lines to you, to inform you of our health. We have not heard very lately from any of our friends abroad, the last news we had from Alton was about a fortnight since, Mark had been unwell but he & and Rebeccas health were both improving the rest were all well in that quarter. We had a letter from Franklin about two weeks since, he was then well. We have written him since, but have not received any answer. Georges wife remains comfortable, and the rest of the family as far as we know are all well. Henrys wife had a daughter on the 23d inst and is comfortable. Our Society are in a prosperous condition and appear to be improving under the ministry of Mr Miner. My own health is as good as I can expect for a person of my age. I have a good appetite, and digestion, and am blest with the free use of my limbs in walking as usual, I sleep generally well nights & rise pretty early in the morning, so that my mind at that time is bright and full of reflections upon various topics.

. . . . . .

So this is the 72 anniversary of my own day - altho otherwise out of season you will permit me to wish you a happy new year. Love to you Wife & Children and to yours &c. from Your affectionate Father

William Barry

[Fac-simile of one of the latest Letters of William Barry.]

FAMILY PAPERS.

THE following letter from William Barry to his son John, then in Alton, Ill., was written on paper eight and a half by fourteen inches in size, and the three pages are filled with texts accurately quoted from the Bible. Then the sheet is turned and written with a coarser pen and red ink entirely across the other writing. It is, as he says, perfectly legible, and the ink is very little faded in the seventy years. It certainly is a remarkable letter to write to a boy of nineteen, and shows the depth and versatility of William Barry's nature, and his humorous way of saying things: —

BOSTON, January 23rd, 1838.

DEAR JOHN,

I purpose to devote some of my odds and ends of time to furnishing matter that will be useful to you in the new vocation to which you expect to be called, by furnishing some extracts from Scripture as may cost much time to come at. In arranging them in your book you can make such a disposition of them as you may find most to your advantage. Some of them may want to be associated for the purpose of defending our tenets, which are attempted to be put down by certain passages which are supposed to teach a contrary doctrine. But the rule I take is, — two things or doctrines contrary to each other cannot both be true. That as God requires us not only to love Him and our neighbours as we do ourselves, but also to love our enemies (Matt. v : 44 and 45); that we may not only be the children of God but perfect in love even as our Father in heaven is perfect (48th v.) If therefore

we should love God supremely; our neighbours as ourselves; and our enemies so as to do them good (I John iv: 13–21); we should be better than God if he will not do the same; and it would reverse the known order of nature. The stream cannot rise higher than the fountain. So that God must be as good as he requires us to be, and if he is, then the doctrine of endless misery cannot be true. Beside which God says in Isaiah lvii: 16, "I will not be wroth forever," etc. If therefore there shall come a time when his wrath shall cease, will his children still continue to be punished? I shall hasten to give some further extracts: it is possible I may give some twice over, as I do not take copies of the letters sent to you. [Then follow about seventy texts with chapter and verse given.]

In order to get my money's worth, I calculate to fill this sheet so as to make it worth a quarter of a dollar, and as it can with care be read perfectly well both ways, I shall make the best use of it I can. Tell your brother George that his wife has a son with black hair and dark blue eyes, and weighs ten pounds. He is a clear Barry. Jane is as comfortable as usual on such occasions. Miss Ann Richardson says she is engaged to one Robert Clouston. He seems to be in earnest, for he has asked my permission. Now you know as much about it as I do. Mr. Young and wife have been to two Balls, one last week and one private one to-night, — 24th. Anna and her beau went to a military Ball at Concert Hall. Joseph Jones, Jr., about a fortnight ago, helped a sick man into a chaise and went with him to the north part of the city. He was found to have the small pox, and Jones took the disorder from him and has had it very bad, so as to be deranged for several days, but is now said to be on the recovery and doing well. Mr. Nathl. Lombard, I have learned today, fell down from his loft and bruised him badly, but is now nearly recovered. It is strange we have not heard of it before. Mr. Harlow laid a wager with Mr. I. Adams a year ago, that Henry would be married last year. They and Henry partake a venison supper this evening, to settle the hash. Mr. Sweet recommended that Henry should take him with him as a witness to the fact!

Our season has been remarkably mild. I do not recollect of any snow since the fore part of Decr. last, nor any cold weather but two days. Our wharfingers feel rather sorry that they cannot sell their wood and coal. There are large quantities of coal on hand, and the article is falling. Mother and I attended the lecture of the Mechanics

Association last night. Doct. Jackson gave a geological lecture,—the subject, "Coal." He demonstrated that its composition was from vegetable substances. He showed us specimens where the ferns and other vegetable substances were incorporated with it, and especially the soft coal which in our part of the country is composed chiefly of the charcoal of white pine wood and pitch. He informed us that we may satisfy ourselves by breaking a piece in twain, and by means of a good or even a common microscope, could discover the fibre of the wood and the parts of other vegetable substances. I examined a piece today and we could all see plainly the carbon from white pine wood; the fibres are as distinct as a piece from one of our coal carts. He also had some specimens of recent formations found in the State of Maine.

Tell Richard I should be really glad to have him come and settle with us, and ask him to "bring Mark with him."

25th. I received a letter from William today. They are all well. I enquired of him agreeably to your request what he would be willing to do, in case it was thought best for you to study a profession. He says he should not advise you to undertake this profession until you have given some proof of your firmness of purpose: that you are young, — full young enough to enter upon that laborious and responsible office. He suggests your keeping a school for one or two years; that you might be preparing yourself all the while for your studies, and acquiring habits of intellectual application and a knowledge of human nature. He hopes you will take the subject into serious consideration. That if you afford evidence of fitness and constancy he would gladly render assistance to the extent of his ability. I must acknowledge that I think there is wisdom in his observations. I would observe in addition that the station to which you aspire — and I hope you will attain, is a responsible one so far as it regards yourself and others: that every thing said or written by you will be watched carefully, and a slip of the tongue or pen sometimes makes a man sorry that he had not been more guarded. It is a very humiliating feeling to be placed in error, where your neighbours and the public can clearly see the error. Such things make a considerable discount upon the influence a teacher would otherwise have, who had not exhibited those marks of indiscretion and want of sound judgment. I would not let the above observations influence you to give up your present purpose, provided you come to a fixed and determined resolution to "stand fast in the faith, to quit you like a man," then "be strong." (I Cor. xvi: 13.) "Take

unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand." (Eph. vi: 11–13.)

I must reserve any further remarks to a future letter. In the meantime please write and let me know the decision you and your brothers and sisters have come to. All well. The best love to all. From

MOTHER AND FATHER.

BOSTON, Feby 3rd 1838.

DEAR JOHN,

I thought I would write you one more letter on the subject of your intended new profession. You say you have had at some time doubts whether you should become good enough for a minister. To this I will refer you for the requisites to make you so: to Isaiah i: 16:— "Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed; judge the fatherless; plead for the widow. Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord." You must search the scriptures: "But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them; and that from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith, which is in Christ Jesus. All scripture is given .... for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." (II Timo. iii: 14 to 17.)

We had today, 4 Feby, a sermon in the morning from Isaiah xlii: 1: "Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth; I have put my spirit upon him: he shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles." He observed that all denominations hold this to be a prophecy of the Saviour; therefore no time need be taken up to prove what is admitted true. He then used this passage, in connection with others, to prove that Christ was not God, inasmuch as God called him *his servant*, that he was upheld by him, and had put his spirit upon him, etc. All which is inconsistent with the character of an independent, and perfectly consistent with the character of a dependent being. He then observed respecting the term "elect." Our Saviour, his Apostles, all the Patriarchs and Prophets of old, were the elect. But for what were they elected? to be saved from the punishment due for their sins? to receive in their persons any advantages over

others in a future state of existence? No. They were elected to make known the will of God toward all his intelligent offspring; to bring to light those truths to their less favored brethren, which are necessary to their well-being *in this life.* To make the good-will of God certain to the minds of their brethren, of which before they were in doubt. They did not make the truth, — the truth existed from all eternity; but it was not for certainty brought to light and made known to them before.

In the afternoon we had a discourse from Matt. vi: 24 and 25. "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other, or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon. Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?" His first comments were upon the terms Master and Servant. It was perfectly proper that we should serve God as our master, because as Christ says, "His yoke is easy and his burden is light." That it is the duty of a servant to be faithful in the business of his master, and when we receive God for our master he will exact nothing but what is for our benefit. All his requirements are for our own good. Paul says (Rom. vi: 16): "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?" By serving mammon is meant striving for worldly goods or pleasure. A man who is eager after riches, — this is the scripture interpretation of mammon. Every one knows that the mind is constantly on the stretch, in so much that scarce anything else can have a place in our minds for a moment, and when riches is the object, it frequently begets such an ardent desire in us that we become changed from masters to servants; and when riches or any other worldly acquirement get the mastery of us, we not only become servants but wretched servants also, and are oftentimes led to fraud and dishonesty, which are transgessions of the law of God; and Solomon says, "the way of transgressors *is* hard," not will be, in a future state, but *is so now.* (Prov. xiii: 15.)

He said he would not be understood as speaking against accumulating property in a proper manner, — this is not forbidden; but quoted a number of passages to show that they were commended, — which I cannot recollect. The same may be said of honor. When a man sets his affections upon honor, he will sacrifice everything to obtain it, and

when it is obtained it is but a bubble. Not so when ye serve God for master. "In keeping thy commandments there is great reward." (Ps. xix: 8-11.) He then descanted upon the fashions of the day, and seemed to be of opinion that a great part of the sufferings we were now enduring was owing to making ourselves the servants to it. Riches and honor were both good and lawful, when properly sought for and used; but when we become the servants to them, then we commit sin, — in that another than the true God is worshipped and served.

On the word *thought* he said that as it was *now* understood it would be an improper translation. But the word originally meant anxiety, trouble, etc. In this sense the word is consistent with the rest of the scriptures, but with its present meaning it is in opposition to them. If it was contrary to the laws of God for a man to lay up riches; if he were compelled to earn no more than is necessary for his present use, how could there ever be anything to give to the poor and needy? The very idea of the command to contribute of your substance for the poor and needy, presupposes that a man must have it before he can bestow it, and if he but acquire it lawfully it is all that is required.

It is impossible to do any kind of justice to these discourses in the few words allotted to a single letter of a sheet, but it may lead to forming some idea of what might be said by setting forth the points in the argument. In looking into Webster, he says "to take thought, — to be solicitous, anxious. Matt. vi." So you see it is his opinion that the above is the true definition given to the word "thought." From this, how true what Peter says in his 2d Epistle iii: 16, "As also in all his (Paul's) epistles, speaking in them of these things, in which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures, unto their own destruction."

You may depend upon one thing: that if you are diligent in searching the scriptures and learning the true meaning thereof, by a proper attention to comparing them each with another, you will, by the help of God, obtain the true knowledge of them, and that is about as much happiness as we can desire. I hope to hear from you ere long, — that you have received my letters, and that you have resolved, God willing, to devote the remainder of your life faithfully to seeking and promulgating "the unsearchable riches of Christ" (Eph. iii: 8) to a sinful and erring world. I want you to try your best to keep in the ways of the Lord with all diligence. I would not be understood that you are to do

nothing else, for that would be improper. Labour and exercise are indispensable both to your health and to your usefulness. Paul wrought, as he informs us, with his own hands, that he might not be chargeable to any one; and recommends to the followers of Christ, and especially to those who were called to preach the Gospel (II Thess. iii: 8, and I Thess. ii: 9) to do the same. Only study the scriptures diligently and prayerfully, and you will in them find a fountain of riches — better advice than I can give — and the inexpressible pleasure of a good conscience, in faithfully doing your duty, in serving the Lord and your neighbours.

Tell Eliza that her mother called in to our house this day and said I might inform her that they were all well, — that she had received a long letter from her since her sickness, and was glad she had got so well. I have no objection to your showing your letters to your brothers and sisters, if they wish to see them; and it may be of some value for you to let them see that my recommendations are good and conformable to the scriptures, as they might think, from your keeping them in the dark, that I had said something that was improper, or at least I had not done what I might and should have done, — that I had not given you that advice that you needed. Remember me affectionately to all, and believe me to be your unfailing friend and

FATHER.

All well. Love to all.

The following letter was written by William Barry to his son, the Rev. John S. Barry, then preaching in West Scituate, Mass.:—

BOSTON, Oct. 3d, 1841.

DEAR SON:

Mr. Ballou called on mother yesterday, and said he should like to exchange with you. He wishes me to write you, for you to set a time when it will be convenient for you. He thinks you had better get a chaise of his friend Jacobs, and ride down to the steamboat at Hingham, and let him take it to return; and when you return, for you to take the steamboat and meet him at the wharf, and you to return home in the chaise. Mother says she should not object to having Louisa come in with you, even if she should bring the babe with her!

We had a letter from Esther, at Philadelphia. She and her husband were well. When you come up you can read the letter and the answer.

We have also had a letter from Amasa, stating they were all well at Alton. He was preparing to take a journey on horseback into the interior, about 500 miles, on some business for his employer, — collecting, I believe. Mark is doing business again, and A. thinks, doing very well. George, I believe, is doing fairly well in his new store.

We had Ira Thayer and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Gay, Jonathan's daughter, to dine yesterday. Left all friends well. We have had a splendid exhibition at the Fair, which closed at 9 P. M. last eve. We passed through from Faneuil to Quincy Hall by a tunnel made of strips of board four inches wide and one and a half inches thick, made in wicker form, without any support except that it rested one end on Faneuil, the other on Quincy Hall. It appeared to be as firm as though it were made of timbers with supporters under them.

William has removed into his new house, and he and his wife are much pleased with it. Amasa Stetson and wife have been up here from Stetson (Maine); have visited their friends at Amherst. He received a letter from his namesake to meet him at Bangor on a certain day and hour, and he lost no time in complying. Aunt Simeon came up with them. They called at our house the evening they came up, but mother and myself being both away, we did not see them. Mrs. Stetson went up to New Ipswich, N. H., to see her friends.

How do you like your new house? Do you find it as convenient as you expected? Have you ever written upon Phil. ii: 3? What think you of it as a subject? Mother says if she had not to rack her brains to write the children at the West today, she would have been pleased to have written on a part of this sheet.

Mr. A. A. Miner of Methuen was to have supplied our desk today, but his family being unwell, he cannot come, and Mr. Ballou is disappointed in having to supply in his stead. What poor, weak mortals we are, — not able to tell what a day may bring to pass! We have a tough storm today.

I must close this letter, as the second bell is nigh ringing and I am not quite ready for church, so I must conclude by assuring yourself and wife of the continued affection of

FATHER AND MOTHER.

The use of a sheet of paper by both of them was a common occurrence in their letter-writing, as is shown in the following and mentioned in the preceding letter: —

LETTER OF ESTHER AND WILLIAM BARRY.

BOSTON, November 10, 1841.

DEAR LOUISA:

Your kind letter was duly received. I truly thank you for writing. 'Tis a long time since we had one word from you. I am pleased enough that you intend to visit us next week. I want to see the dear little one much. You want to know when I heard from Becky. Not one word since you were at Boston. I received a letter from Sarah about ten days ago. Not a word from Esther since she wrote from Philadelphia.

Well, dear Louisa, you will want to know what is going on among us. Yesterday I was with Edith the most of the day, and last eve, at half-past nine, she presented her husband with a fine daughter. She looks more like the Barrys than the boy does. E. is quite comfortable today, and so is the babe. Anna is tolerable. The boy is pretty well. Eliza has been tolerable; she has been to church once. Charles boards at East Boston. Tomorrow I expect to spend at Charles C. Barry's, with Brother Thomas's wife. Last week I spent the day at James Barry's. Lucy says she does want to see you much. Lucy's girl talks, and is quite interesting. Father and myself expect to spend Thanksgiving with Adaline this year. How I do wish I could have all of the children together on that day, but alas! it cannot be. I will leave the other page for Father, so will leave the rest till we can talk all over together. Kiss the babe for grandma, and love to John, and accept the unabated love of

MOTHER BARRY.

Mother has left a few lines for me. You did not answer my inquiry whether your papers should be sent by mail or called for; however, as you will be up so soon, I shall not send them down until I see you. I have been up to Barre, Hardwick and Petersham since I saw you, and obtained subscribers for thirty volumes of the Journal. I put up at Mr. Willard's one day. It rained about all the time. . . . .

Have you mastered the Latin and Greek sufficiently to study the classics? I should advise you to study them as soon as you feel able. It will help your style, and increase the ability for representation by figures drawn therefrom, and enlarge your sphere of knowledge. Those of our order who have not studied the classics, draw their figures and arguments principally from the Scriptures. I would not undervalue

these, but as every one who reads his Bible is more or less acquainted with them, they appear trite to him. Your sermons will afford more attraction by using embellishments less commonly known. Have you ever observed Mr. Mann's writings? How perfectly adapted his figures are to convey to the minds of others what he desires, in the most clear and brilliant light? Clear and lucid imagery has a wonderful effect on the human mind. I am very glad to learn your babe is so good. I was sorry to hear you had been so unfortunate as to be poisoned again. Doctor Mattson says that the Arum Triphyllum or Wake Robin (the root) is good for persons poisoned either by dogwood or ivy. Cut the fresh root into slices and rub upon the part affected three or four times a day, until a cure is effected.* Remember me affectionately to your wife and accept assurances of continued affection of your

FATHER.

The letters between the years 1841 and 1847 are shorter than those just given, but are of interest, as they contain items concerning the affairs at the School Street Church, and news from the western members of the family. He continues his advice to John in regard to his parish and sermons, and expresses sympathy for his poor health. Mention is made of visits from John and his family, and in one in 1844 of a visit of the grandparents to the son, and another, in 1847, of their again spending Thanksgiving day with the daughter Adaline. In one letter, dated April, 1848, William Barry says: —

As I have written but one letter besides this for two or three years, you must excuse it if the chirography or composition is not equal to former years. I feel I am growing old, and my memory is not so good as in former days; but this must be expected. I have been very well myself, and I hope I am thankful for it. I find no great difficulty in conversing with persons on various subjects; but when I set me about writing a letter I find my memory is so impaired that it is difficult to bring to mind a sufficient number of topics to make it interesting to others.

* William Barry was a believer in herbs as medicine, and this book of Mattson's was his source of information. The book is still in our family, and has his name on the fly-leaf.

We received a letter from the West to-day. Rebecca is more comfortable than she was, and hopes are entertained of her final recovery. The rest are all well. Your brother-in-law Frank has bought a house in lower Alton, and was to remove last week. Amasa is about building near Rebecca's. Robert [Clouston] was here last week. He was well, and his children were growing finely and were all healthy. He still has the same housekeeper he had when Ann died. She is a very faithful person. Charles is getting along regularly with his new building in Jamaica Plain, and expects to get into it by the first of July. There seems to be a prospect of all the children leaving Boston except Henry. There is not much reason to believe he will leave the city. Although he has been burned out, and is now doing business over Peck's store, corner of Washington street, yet their customers seem to follow them, and they will not suffer much by the calamity, I hope. Their stock was appraised very low (that is, what was saved), and their friends have bought it at a fair profit. Adaline is a little run down with care, but is otherwise comfortably well, and the children are all well. Whoever has children must expect all the pleasures and trials incident thereto. All that is necessary is to do our duty to them faithfully, and trust Providence for the issue.

We are glad to learn that you have been engaged for another year on terms satisfactory to you. Better is a little with love and peace than an abundance with strife. It has been and now is quite sickly in this city. Many have colds, and mother has been sick for a few days, but is now better. Jane's health is improving, and George is well, but Fanny is still sick. We had a snow-storm yesterday, and it froze last night as hard as in the winter. It feels rather nipping this morning. Having exhausted all the subjects I can think of, I must now close. Please remember mother and myself to all the family, and believe us as ever your affectionate parents,

William Barry.

The last letter in the collection kept by John S. Barry is dated Nov. 9, 1848. It is possible it was the last his father wrote him. It is given in full: —

Boston, Novr. 9th, 1848.

Dear John:

It is a long time since we have had a letter from you; and having an opportunity to send you a line by Mrs. Jacobs, I thought I would improve it. Our family are all as well as usual except Jane. She remains

about the same as when you were here, and Henry's babe has a severe cold and is unwell. A number of our friends paid a visit to Henry yesterday, viz.: Mother and myself, William, George, Charles, Adaline, Eliza and Robert. Calvin was not there, as they could not both leave their wharf at the same time. We had a very pleasant time. It was the anniversary of their wedding day, the tenth year since they were united in wedlock. We received a letter from Amasa a few days since. They were all well in their quarter. He was snugly settled in their new house, and was as prosperous as could be expected.

We have the Cochituate water running in our house, and find it good and convenient. Our city is flourishing, and as healthy as usual. Our furnace keeps our house comfortably warm, and although it cost considerable to set it, yet our friends generally approve of it.

Last evening we attended the wedding of Mr. Frederick Grantham to Catherine Jones, at Grace Church in Temple street. I was appointed in the place of father to give her away to her intended husband. All went on smoothly.

I have given you all the news I could think of, and mother cannot conveniently write you now; she will (if permitted) write you in a few days. Accept the affectionate regards of your mother and myself to you, your wife and friends, and believe me, as ever,

Your loving father,

William Barry.

[Following are a few photographic reproductions from some of the original documents referred to in the preceding pages.]

(Duplicate)

London, June 13, 1811

Mr. William Barry
Boston Sir,

I have to advise you that I received yesterday from Messrs. Mildow of M. Roberts & Co. of Cadiz, by order of Capt. Barry of the Two Brothers, a remittance of £310.6.1 on your account and when cash I will place it to your credit and disposal, less my Commission of one p. Cent and postage

Prices of Flour, Corn, &c. have fallen at Lisbon and Cadiz

Trade in Europe generally is very dull and much restrained by the Decrees except in Russia where the Markets are overstocked and no Sales.

American produce never was lower in this Country.

Tendering you my Services
I am truly
Your obed. Servt.
J. Williams

Received . . . £310.6.1
Ded. Comm. & Postage — 3.6.1
Nett £307.—

POST PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mr William Barry to NATHAN HALE, Dr.

1817 For Advertising in the BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

May 24	Boston Hat Store 2 aw is 6 co	5	62½
June 21	Havana Palm Leaf Hats M. W. Th. & Sis 1 m	4	87½
Oct 25	Boston Hat Store F & T is 1 m	6	75
31	Bonnets Hats Furs &c 2 aws 1 m	16	62½
1818 Jany 24	Buffaloe Robes W & Sisty ——	1	50
May 18	London Hats, Trimmings &c M & Th is 2 m	26	25
June 4	Palm Leaf Hats 3 tis ——	1	12½
=	Con of Robes 18 t ——	6	
11	Brewsters Hats Furs &c F & T is 3 m	14	88
		$83	63
		26	50

Received payment for Nathan Hale, Saml. Smith

BOSTON HAT-STORE.

WILLIAM BARRY.

HAS for sale, of British Manufacture *No.* 1, *Old Statehouse*,

Gentleman's black superfine London HATS,
Do. do. 2d and 3d qualities,
Youth's drab Hats, green undersides,
Men and Youth's camels hair Hats.

Of American Manufacture

Boston Hat Manufactory, extra fine, 1st and 2nd quality,
Men and Youth's Plated Hats, 1st and 2nd qualities,
Youth's Drab and Children's Moroco Hats
Gentleman's Chapeau Bras, trimmed and untrimmed,
Glazed Leather, and men's and boy's Felt Hats.

FURS.

Beaver, Raccoon, Nutra, Muskrat, Camels Hair, red and white Wool.

HAT TRIMMINGS.

Pink, Yellow, Salmon and Orange coloured glazed Cambrick – silk and mixed Galloon binding—red, green and yellow Moroco Skins—yellow and white tinsel Bands—Tip Paper—Bands and Buckles – black sewing Silk—Draw Cord—Looping, Cockades, &c.

—Likewise—

Hat Irons – Glue – Hatter's Baskets – Scouring, finishing and tip Brushes—Twine, Block Line, &c. &. Aug. 25

[The above fac-simile of one of William Barry's advertisements is reprinted from the original newspaper clipping, preserved in the family.]

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Boston, April 25, 1812.

MAJOR GENERAL DEARBORN,

SIR—The President of the United States has made a requisition upon the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for ten thousand Men, officers included, of the Militia, to be detached and held in readiness to march at a moments warning when they shall be directed to take the field.—And the Commander in Chief is required by the President of the United States to use the most speedy and effectual means to carry into effect the said requisition—and in pursuance thereof, orders have been issued this day for making the detachment throughout this State.

These orders have been printed under my inspection with intent to hasten and facilitate the execution of them, and by direction of the Commander in Chief, I herewith send you a large number of the said General Order. I also send you a parcel of printed forms for the primary lists of the men detached. The detachment muster rolls, and other blank forms which may be required, will be forwarded very soon hereafter. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

WM. DONNISON, *Adjt. Gen.*

A true copy of the original, H. A. S. DEARBORN, *Aid de Camp.*

May 1, 1812—Transmitted. JONA. PAGE, *Lt. Col. Comdg. 2d Brig. 14 Div.*

Copy—Attest, SAMUEL JAQUES, jr. *Adjt.*

Lt. Col. JACOB STEARNS. *Boston, May 11th*, 1812.

Transmitted. JACOB STEARNS, *Lt. Col. Com. 1st Reg. 2d Brig. 14th Div.*

A True Copy

William Barry Adjutant

Caleb Strong

By His Excellency

Caleb Strong, Esq.

Governor and Commander in Chief

OF THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To *William Barry* *Gentleman* Greeting:

YOU being appointed *Ensign of a Company of Infantry in the Legionary Brigade of First* Division of the Militia of this Commonwealth. Reposing special trust and confidence in your ability, courage and good conduct, I do, by these Presents, Commission you accordingly. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of said Office, according to the Laws of this Commonwealth, and to Military Rule and Discipline. And all Inferior Officers and Soldiers are hereby commanded to obey you in your said capacity; and you are yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall, from time to time, receive from me or others your Superior Officers.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Commonwealth, the twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our LORD, *1806 and in the thirtieth year of the* INDEPENDENCE *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

Jon.ª L. Austin Secretary

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING.

Know Ye, That We, confiding in the ability, discretion and integrity of

William Barry

of Boston Esquire, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, have assigned, constituted and appointed; and, by these Presents, do assign, constitute and appoint him, the said William Barry

Levi Lincoln

Esquire, to be one of our **JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,** within and for the County of Suffolk for and during the term of seven years from the date of these Presents, if he shall so long behave himself well in the said office.

And we do hereby authorize and enjoin him, the said William Barry Esquire, to keep, and cause to be kept, the Laws and Ordinances made for the good of the peace, and for the conservation of the same, and for the quiet, rule and government of our citizens and subjects in the said County; and to execute and perform all the powers and duties, which by our laws appertain to the said office, so long as he, the said William Barry Esquire, shall hold the same by virtue of these Presents.

Witness, *His Excellency* **LEVI LINCOLN,** *our Governor, and our Seal hereunto affixed, at Boston, the* twenty fourth *day of* April *in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty* two *and in the fifty* sixth *year of the Independence of the United States of America.*

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

Edward D Bangs *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

BOSTON:

MONDAY—MAY 11, 1829.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTION.

An election is to be held this day, in the several wards of this city, for fifty-five Representatives in the next General Court. Four tickets have been prepared, and we understand will be offered to the voters in the several wards, under the respective designations of Republican, National Republican, Free Trade and Poor Debtors' tickets.

We very sincerely regret the apparent diversity of sentiment in the voters of the city, evinced by the formation of so many tickets. We hoped that the great and vital interests of this city in the proceedings of the next Legislature, might have led to the formation of such a ticket, as would have secured a general and united support; and if, out of the great number of candidates that will be to-day presented at the polls for the suffrages of the voters, a full representation could be elected, to secure this result, we should be willing to postpone political preferences or personal partialities, provided each individual so elected would truly and efficiently represent the great interests of the city, upon the important questions of internal improvement and an equalization of the expenses of the government of the Commonwealth. * * *

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Agreeably to a vote of the Republican citizens authorizing the ward and county committees to select candidates for the ensuing election, they have selected the following gentlemen in obedience to their order, and offer them for the suffrages of their fellow citizens.

William Barry,	John Binney,
John K. Simpson,	Oliver Eldridge,
George Hallet,	John W. James,
Caleb Eddy,	Asa Adams,
Thomas Kendall,	Samuel S. Lewis,
Hall J How,	Edmund Wright, Jr.
Lemuel P. Grosvenor,	Paul Farnum,
Joshua Sears,	Larra Crane,
Isaac Rhodes,	Stephen Locke,
Charles Henshaw,	William Wright,
Joseph S. Hastings,	Samuel Dexter,

Jonathan Simonds,
Elias B. Thayer,
Levi Bartlett,
William Simonds,
Stillman Lothrop,
Josiah Dunham,
Henry Hatch,
Henry B. Smith,
Prentiss Hobbs,
Charles Ewer,
Alpheus Stetson,
Joseph H. Prince,
Martin Bates,
Ebenezer A. Lester,
John S. Perkins,
Daniel D. Brodhead,
Oliver Fisher,
Abner Phelps,
Billings Briggs,
Charles G. Greene,
William W. Blake,
Isaac Jenney,
Tilly Brigham,
Joseph Ripley,
Robert Bacon,
Michael Lovell,
John Griggs,
Thomas Patten,
Oliver Reed,
Samuel A. Shed,
Peres Loring,
Jared Lincoln,
James H. Rivers.

Voted, That the County and Ward Committees be charged with procuring and distributing the votes when prepared.

Voted, That the list selected be published in the Boston Patriot and the Boston Statesman, on Monday next.

By order of the Ward and County Committees.

LEWIS LEROW, Secretary.

May 4th, 1829.

[From "The Boston Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser" of the 11th May, 1829, printed at or near No. 29 State Street. The article of which this forms a part also has the nominations made by some of the other parties mentioned.]

THE FAMILY BIBLE RECORD.*

Charles Barry was born in Ireland, and bred a tailor. He came from Ireland to America, and settled in Williamsburg, Va., from whence he removed to Boston and worked at his business with Alexander Hodgden. He afterwards went to sea, and died at sea in December, 1735, leaving but one child, a son named John Barry, who was also bred a tailor. The said John Barry was born in Boston either in May or June, 1735, and on the 14th of April, 1757, married Molly Blake, daughter of Jonathan Blake of Boston, shoemaker, and had eleven children.

The said Jonathan Blake is supposed to have been born in Boston sometime in the year 1702, as he is stated to have died in Boston on the 10th of April, 1773, and to have been aged 71 years.

It is also said there were two brothers who came from some part of Great Britain, supposed England, and settled in the town of Dorchester, in that part now called South Boston, soon after Boston was settled, from whom sprang all the Blakes in this part of America.

Children of John and Mary Barry, Married Apr. 14, 1757.

	Births.	Deaths.	Aged.
John,	Feb. 20, 1758,	Dec. 26, 1831,	73 yrs.
Samuel Blake,	Oct. 21, 1759,	Aug. 29, 1760,	10 mos.
Samuel,	June 25, 1761,	Jan. 20, 1835,	74 yrs.
Charles,	Feb. 13, 1763,	Same day,	
Charles,	May 28, 1764,	supposed died in Penna., 1798.	
Mary,	Mar. 16, 1766,	Mary Lincoln, Dec. 17, 1831,	65 yrs.
James,	June 12, 1768,	Feb. 14, 1834,	65 yrs.
Thomas,	Apr. 5, 1770,	Jan. 9, 1847,	77 yrs.
Elizabeth,	Mar. 27, 1772,	Eliz. Leavitt, Aug. 20, 1835,	63 yrs.
Jonathan Blake,	July 16, 1774,	Oct. 4, 1774,	2 mos.
William,	Sept. 22, 1776,	Aug. 11, 1855,	79 yrs.

* See page 16.

THE BARRY FAMILY.

The following is the account of the family written by the Rev. William Barry, Jr., in 1877, mentioned on page 16: —

The tradition is that my great-grandfather Barry, with a brother, came from Ireland to America in 17—, the brother going to Williamsburg (or Petersburg), Va., and my great-grandfather settling in Boston. While this tradition is probable, I do not consider it certain in all particulars. The name of our Boston ancestor was supposed to be Charles. After carefully examining the Boston Records, I have found no trace of a Charles; the very name was rare on New England records (owing to the regicide of King Charles) until about 1750, and yet Charles may have been his name.

John Barry, my grandfather, died Dec. 5, 1784, aet. 50, making him born in 1734, when his mother (born in 1713) was 21 years old. He was an only child, and his father died when, some say, he was three to five years old, — some say less. His mother's name was Mary (called Molly), but of what family is not indicated.

In 1845 my uncle Thomas Barry, then 75 years old (six years older than William, my father), told me that his father had an Aunt Vose at Milton. Her precise connection with our family has never been explained, though it may clear Mary's origin. She (Aunt Vose) married 1st, Ebenezer, a blacksmith, who lived in Dorchester opposite Milton Bridge; 2nd, Nathan, also a black-

smith, who lived at the homestead on the road leading from the "Liberty Pole" in Milton to Milton meeting-house, one half way.*

The following marriages are on Boston Records: —

James Barry married Mary Simpson, June 8, 1721.
Thomas Barry married Sarah Gilbert, Nov. 4, 1724.
James Barry married Sarah Dickson, July 18, 1726.
James Barry married Mary Carey, August 30, 1736.

After the above follows the marriage of Mary Barry to Capt. Matthew Blair, Aug. 23, 1739. It is certain the last was the remarrying of my grandfather John's mother, then a widow, and about 26 years old. By her second husband she had a daughter Mary, and a son; some say Matthew Blair. I am suspicious it may have been Victor, for there is no record of a Matthew Blair, Jr. A Victor Blair married Elizabeth Endicott in 1782. Again a Victor Blair married Abigail Reed in 1784, both of Boston. Matthew Blair's death is not on record. Uncle Thomas told me he followed the seas and died at sea.

After Capt. Blair's death, his widow married a third time, a Whitney. (28th Report Record Comm. says, page 268, John Whitney and Mary Blair married Oct. 21, 1748.) She had a daughter Elizabeth (Betsey) Whitney, who died unmarried at Milton, Nov. 13, 1775, aet. 26. Uncle Thomas told me there was another child by Whitney, but gave no information as to the name or later life. So she had a child (John) by Barry, two by Capt. Blair, and two by Whitney.†

* Mr. Herbert Barry, of New York, by employing a genealogist, has given us a pamphlet entitled "The Descendants of Charles Barry: A Record of Five Generations." In a letter to me he says: "Her having a sister who married a Vose of Milton gave a clue from which was traced the information stated in the sketch, — that 'she appears to have been the daughter of John Rogers of Dorchester.'" This can only be concluded by considering, as he does, that the recording clerk made a mistake in writing Rachel for Mary; for the item upon which he bases this conclusion reads plainly in the book of Boston Records at the Old Court House: "Oct. 6, 1729: marriage intentions of Charles Barry and *Rachel* Rogers, both of this town." [E. S. B.]

† Rev. Charles Lincoln Morgan, a descendant of William Barry's sister Mary, has given much time to searching the Boston Records, to settle these disputed points. He found the children of Mary (Barry) Blair to have been: Matthew, baptized June 8, 1740; Thomas, baptized Dec. 9, 1744; Mary, baptism not recorded.

While a widow she became housekeeper for Gov. Samuel Adams, who had two children who were quite young when their mother died. Widow Whitney died Oct. 4, 1764, aet. 51, it is said at the house of Samuel Adams.*

The father of John Barry as aforesaid died young. The general tradition is that he was a tailor, partner of Alexander Hodgden's father. May he not have "followed the seas"? No record of his death is found, unless he was the John Berry, mariner, noticed in 1743. As this was four years after Mary's marriage to Capt. Blair, 1739, it is hardly probable John Berry was her husband.

The tradition is that, after the death of his father, John was sent to live with his uncle at Williamsburg, or Petersburg, Va., but that after the mother's marriage to Captain Blair, he returned to her.† Of John Barry's youth no further facts are known, save that he served his apprenticeship as tailor with Hodgden. If his mother (as before stated) was housekeeper for Gov. Adams, as she died in 1764, when her son John was 26 years old, it is hardly probable he ever lived at the Governor's.

John Barry married Mary (or as then commonly called, Molly) Blake, April 14, 1757, when about 23 years old; his wife Mary (born April 3, 1732) being about 25. Mary Blake was daughter of Jonathan and his wife Mary (Bennet), who were married April 26, 1725. The mother, Mary Bennet, was probably daughter of Jonathan and wife Ruth (born 1704). This Bennet family is noticed on Boston Records as early as 1646.

The Blakes are a very ancient New England family. James (with his brother William) was in Dorchester at the start. James was Ruling Elder of the Dorchester church; he commanded the "Castle" about 1630, and was also first Town Clerk of Dor-

* Rev. Mr. Morgan says he searched the Milton burying-ground for her grave, but unsuccessfully. As Samuel Adams's tomb is in the Granary Burying-ground, it may be she was interred there. [E. S. B.]

† We have written to city clerks and others in the South, and when in Williamsburg, in 1907, I examined all records not burned at the time of the Revolution, for the names of Barrys, finding no trace that was any help in our tradition. There were Blairs there, which seems a significant point. [E. S. B.]

chester. The family lived at "Dorchester Point" (near Boston). One son settled in Boston, one in Wrentham, one in Hingham, and one remained at home. On the Suffolk Records I [William Barry, Jr.] found records of the Will of a Jonathan Blake of Wrentham, Mass., whose wife was Elizabeth, and he a shoemaker. He had a son Jonathan, who, I suppose, was the father of Mary Barry. He probably removed to Boston from Wrentham when he married. The following, as near as I can ascertain, is the family of Jonathan and Mary (Bennet) Blake, married April 26, 1725: —

Mary, born April 3, 1732, was married to John Barry April 14, 1757, and died May 28, 1801, aet. 69.

Ruth, born 1743, was married to —— Wyman; died Jan. 20, 1776, aet. 33.

Elizabeth was married to Wm. Mills, who died Feb. 25, 1808, aet. 60; she died Oct. 11, 1834.

Jonathan Blake, the father of the above, died April 10, 1773, aet. 71. His gravestone is to be seen in the Burying-ground at or near the north-east corner.

Uncle Thomas thought his second wife was Susan Goddard, but I find on Boston Records the marriage of Jonathan Blake and Mary Goddard, Aug. 8, 1750. This wife had several children, two or three of whom died in infancy, but one lived and married Mr. Seaver, and was the "Aunt Seaver" whom I well remember in my youth.*

John Barry, after his marriage with Mary Blake, worked at his trade in Boston as a tailor. He lived (says Uncle Thomas) on "East street, east side, where (1845) the Blake or bake-house stands," — the house adjoining the Hatch estate. Here were

* Aunt Mills and Aunt Seaver were remembered by several of the family. Aunt Seaver was often called upon for friendly nursing. She once had a room in Roxbury near the Youngs, and later in life near the home of Uncle Thomas, whose son recalls carrying her cooked food. A plate and a small box, which once belonged to these aunts, are in the possession of one of the younger generation.

born all his children except William, the youngest, who was born in Milton, "the first house beyond the bridge." *

The list of his children is as follows: —

John, born Feb. 20, 1758; died Dec. 26, 1831.
Samuel Blake, born Oct. 21, 1759; died Aug. 29, 1760.
Samuel, born June 25, 1761; died Jan. 20, 1835.
Charles, stillborn Feb. 13, 1763.
Charles, born May 28, 1764. It is supposed he died in Pennsylvania in 1800 or later.
Mary, born March 16, 1766; was married to Charles Lincoln, and died Dec. 17, 1831.
James, born June 12, 1768; died Feb. 14, 1834.
Thomas, born April 5, 1770; died Jan. 9, 1847.
Elizabeth, born March 27, 1772; was married to Elijah Leavitt, and died Aug. 7, 1835.
Jonathan Blake, born July 16, 1774; died Oct. 4, 1774.
William, born Sept. 22, 1776; married Esther Stetson, and died Aug. 11, 1855.

John Barry, the father, died Dec. 5, 1784, aet. 50. Mary, his widow, died May 29, 1801, aet. 69.

John lived in Milton from 1775 to 1781 or '82. (Uncle Thomas said '83.) John was short in stature, as was his oldest son John, also a tailor, whom I well remember. My father for some years gave him a home with him when I [Wm. B., Jr.,] was a child. John, the father, was slender when young, but became stouter with age. He was grave, quiet and dignified in presence, and warmly esteemed and loved by all who knew him for his amiable, sterling qualities. John was a superior singer, and so skilled as a teacher of singing that the famous Billings, author of the "Billings and

* There is at Milton Lower Mills a house near the bridge which is said to have been in the Vose family many generations. It has a tablet on its upper story, stating that here the "Suffolk Resolves" were framed. This was a form of "Declaration of Independence," and antedated the one usually celebrated. We should be glad to think this was the house in which William Barry was born, and its situation indicates that it was. [E. S. B.]

Holden Collection," received from him his first regular instruction. He was a member of the choir at the New South Church, Boston, among whom he led the tenor, and Samuel Adams was another member.

I well remember Aunt Mills, who for many years had a home with my father's family, when I was young. Both she and my Aunt Seaver were provided for by my father till their death, Aunt Mills living to be 89 years of age. My father for some time gave a home to his older brother, John, in his advanced years, and also furnished a house for his sister, Elizabeth Leavitt, during her widowhood, from 1809 to 1835, when she died. Few have gathered such fruits of loving service.

Origin of the Family.

As to the origin of the family, our Barry family, there has never come to me but one tradition — that they came to America from Ireland, where the name has been conspicuous and prevalent from the twelfth century. That they were French Huguenots emigrating from France to Ireland is to me highly improbable, and for two reasons: — First, I have never heard from my father, Uncle Thomas, or any other relative, the slightest hint of our Huguenot origin. As our family probably emigrated to America between 1700 and 1730, it is hardly possible, if their origin was French or Huguenot, that no clear tradition of the fact should be known to me, for I have personally known members of the family who were born between 1740 and 1750. But the second and strong objection is that Ireland has always been an intensely Roman Catholic country. Hence the persecuted Huguenots would hardly have sought a refuge and home there, when Protestant England or Scotland would have opened its arms to welcome them.

The Barrys in Ireland.

The history of the Irish Barrys is given in the work called "Magna Britannica," going back to the eleventh or twelfth century, showing that the Barrys came over from Normandy with

William the Conqueror. Leland's History of Ireland and Dublin, 1814, in volume first, relates much about the Barrys. About 1184 Philip Barry, a brave commander, was sent from England to Ireland by King Henry II, and was accompanied by his brother Gerald, distinguished as the great historian of Ireland by the Latin name of "Geraldus Cambrensis." So in favor with the King was the latter that he was intrusted with the education of the King's son, John, to prepare the latter for the government of Ireland.

Before 1253 David Barry was sent over from England to aid in administration of Irish affairs.

A history of the Irish Hierarchy was published in New York in 1857, in one volume, octavo. In chapter 40 is mentioned the Barony of Barryroe (County of Cork), and a Cistercian Abbey there, founded or endowed by Lord Barry.

A Priory in Bally, Barony of Onerry and Kilmore, was founded by Philip de Barry, who endowed it in 1229. A John de Barry was later its Prior.

In 1290 David de Barry, Lord Buttevant, founded a Monastery for Franciscans in Buttevant. In 1306 David was Prior at Castle Lyons or Lehan, in the Barony of Barrymore.

John de Barry founded a Monastery for Dominicans in 1307.

In 1673 Constantine O'Cuiffe, Provincial of the Dominican Order, at the instance of the Earl of Barrymore, who was a Protestant, instituted William Barry as Prior. The possessions and rents of this Monastery were granted to Richard, Earl of Cork, who bequeathed the rents to his daughter, who was married to David Barry, first Earl of Barrymore, "to buy pins and gloves."

In 1370 William Barry, Lord of Ibarva, founded an Abbey of St. Francis.

At a parliament held in Kilkenny (near 1300) was John Barry.

Gerald de Barry (of a noble and ancient family) was consecrated Bishop of Cork, 1359, and was Bishop thirty-four years, dying in his 90th year.

In 1646 Richard Barry was Bishop of the United Sees of Cork and Cloyne.

A Robert Barry, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, became an exile at the period of the Reformation, and was received at Nantes with great kindness by both clergy and people.

The preceding facts show the antiquity and prominence of the Barrys in Ireland. There is no doubt the Irish Barrys were Norman, sent over from England, and not Celtic. Their dark hair and eyes indicate a Norman extraction, of course not Saxon.

As regards the family name of Barry, there is no doubt that is the correct one, though sometimes confounded with Berry, an older and more common name on Boston Records. In my youthful days I have often heard aged people address my father as Mr. Berry (not Barry), but I regard it as a very natural error, — some of the Massachusetts Berrys being well known. Uncle Thomas told me (in 1845) that Col. Dawes (father of the noted Judge Dawes), a mason by trade, became Deacon of the "New South." In a conversation once held between him and Uncle Thomas, the deacon claimed that the Barry name had been altered from Berry in this wise. Some little feud arose between the "Old South" and the "New South" (in Summer Street), the former claiming that they had the larger number of descendants from distinguished families in the old country. The "New South" people looked up the matter and found (among others) that the Barrys or Berrys were descended from a "Lord Barry." This anecdote (though in some respects erroneous) is probably founded on fact. In the Massachusetts Records both names — Barry and Berry — are distinct in all registers.

I have prepared the above for family and friends, hoping it may have interest to them and their children, inspiring all to add fresh honors to a worthy name. Living in Chicago since 1853, I was unable to prosecute any further research, but urged my brother John to pursue the inquiry.

(Signed) William Barry, Jr.

Chicago, Apr. 10, 1877.

The following letter from William Barry, Jr., to his brother, is appropriate here, as showing the hopes and intention of both in regard to publishing a memorial of the family: —

PETERSHAM, 18 Jan., '47.

DEAR JOHN:

I have but a few moments to write in reply to your last, and I regret it the less as I have only to say that I shall make no attempt to bring the Barrys into my book (History of Framingham). I have some little notice of the Berry family in Framingham, but as yet I feel too uncertain about the original history of our or the Berry family to attempt anything in the way of publication at large, and I have only meditated doing some enquiry after my book is off my hands. I am glad therefore you are willing to take the matter in hand.

I hope you will be able to establish beyond question the reported tradition about the Barry origin; I have in so many cases found family traditions delusive, that I am seldom willing to trust them without recorded confirmation. Besides, I am by no means sure that there was no connection between the Barrys and Berrys. Father's great-grandfather died at so early an age that it is not surprising we know no more about our ancestry. I wish I had my book of Barry minutes here; but it is at Framingham, otherwise I would gladly let you have what little information I have obtained. I hope you will not attempt a publication about our Barry family, unless you have made a strong case of historical fact. In that case, I hope you will. .... I find my own labor very hard. The digest of so much information as I possess, on so many topics, seems an endless labor. I have not fairly begun even to write my opening chapter. Wishing you all success and an abundant recompense for your labors, and with affectionate regards to all the family,

I remain aff'y y'rs,

WM. BARRY, Jr.

WILLIAM BARRY'S

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

The following account of the brothers and sisters of William Barry is from the pen of John Lincoln Barry (born 1822), son of Thomas Barry. He knew many of them personally, and it is my wish to preserve them here for use by any one desiring later to write a memorial covering the entire family.

John Barry, Junior.

He was the eldest son of John and Mary Barry; was born Feb. 20, 1758; was a tailor, and in business with his brother Charles. A deed exists, witnessed by John and Charles Barry, April 4, 1795; also a bill by them dated July 31, 1797, going back to 1788. He had a home for some years with his brother William, and he spent one winter in the family of his brother Thomas, where he is remembered as a bright, happy old gentleman, fond of joking. He was a good cook, as is also remembered. He had a son John, born June 3, 1787, who left home early and never returned, but is reported to have married and had a family in some Southern city, but we have not been able to discover his descendants.

Samuel Barry.

Born June 25, 1761; lived in Roxbury, and later in Brookline; was a hat manufacturer at Watertown, Mass. He lost his property by endorsing, and was an invalid several years. His brother

Thomas, wife and several children spent a day with his widow, and the visit is remembered with much pleasure. His great-grandson Herbert printed in 1906 a very excellent genealogy of the Barrys.

Charles Barry.

Born May 28, 1764. It would seem that he must have been well educated, for two letters in existence — one to his sister Elizabeth, and one to his brother William — are written in a very good hand and are well expressed. He was a tailor, partner of his brother John, and lived in Boston until about 1797. When and why he left Boston is not known, and the date of his death is supposed to have been 1800 or 1802, in Pennsylvania; but in 1799, by his letters above mentioned, he was in Cambridge, New York, where he was working at his trade. By Boston Town Records, a Charles Barry was chosen fence-viewer in 1794. There is no certainty that it was our relative.

Mary Barry.

Born March 16, 1766; married Charles Lincoln, and had eight children. In 1798 Charles Lincoln lived in Gibbs Lane, but later their residence was a rough-cast house in Salem Street, where I have often called with my father. It is not now standing. Her father and family attended "Church Green" Meeting House. She was a very beautiful woman, both physically and intellectually, and is well remembered by her calls at the house of her brother Thomas.

James Barry.

Born June 12, 1768; married Hitty (Mehitable) Crane, March 22, 1791, born Oct. 9, 1773. He died Feb. 14, 1834; she died July 26, 1838. He resided in Washington Street, left side, above Dover Street. The house is now No. 1250, but is badly dilapidated (1908). He was a cooper, and for many years was an inspector in that line, chosen by the town. He was a very large man, and had built for

him a chaise of extra width. His weight was said to have been over three hundred pounds. He was a member of Hollis Street Church.*

Thomas Barry.

Born April 5, 1770, when the family lived in Purchase Street. When nine years of age he went to work at a house in Elm Street. He served apprenticeship to —— Tileston, a carpenter, and later worked with Joel Cushing as a carpenter, whose daughter Sarah he married, March 17, 1793. He and Mr. Cushing built the houses corner of Essex and Lincoln Streets, and there their families resided until the death of the parents. The houses were taken down in 1891. He worked as a carpenter for a number of years, and helped build the State House and the alterations on the Old South Store, Washington Street. He built the wharf in Essex Street, opposite his house, in 1795 or later, and it extended from Essex Street on the east line of the present Lincoln Street, about to Beach Street. He was chosen Representative to the General Court in 1812–13. In 1813 he bought the sloop Friendship and used her for freighting purposes. She was destroyed by fire of her cargo of lime in Boston harbor in December, 1827. After giving up business he became surveyor of lumber, and continued from 1823 to 1842. The Mansion House was the resort of uncles, aunts, cousins, and all other relatives. After the death of his first wife, he married Mrs. Mary Geyer, a widow, with children, and by her he had three children. His and her children were twenty; only one is now living (1908). He was a member of the Old South Church, and

* In the Annals of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association at the time of his death is this appreciation: "Our associate, James Barry, was deputy inspector of beef and pork under Stephen Bruce, the first inspector of those articles under the laws of Massachusetts. He succeeded Henry Purkett as inspector-general of fish. No State was ever more fortunate than Massachusetts in obtaining two men of such sound judgment and incorruptible honesty. They raised the reputation of Massachusetts fish to its highest point in the commercial markets of Europe. Such as these were the 'solid men of Boston' fifty years ago. He was born June 12, 1768, and served his apprenticeship with Arthur Langford, a cooper at the South End of the town. He was admitted to the Association in 1807."

was a good husband, a good father, a good citizen, and an exemplary Christian. This is the Uncle Thomas who is mentioned in William Barry, Jr.'s account.

Elizabeth Barry.

Born March 27, 1772, and married Elijah Leavitt, of Hingham, in 1794. Resided in Gibbs Lane in 1798 and later. She was a tailoress, and I remember her making clothes for her brother Thomas. She joined the Old South Church in 1822, and sat in the pew of her brother Thomas.

THE AUTHORITY FOR A BARRY COAT-OF-ARMS.

In the manuscript notes of John S. Barry, written probably about 1841, occurs this passage: — "Mr. M. Olcott Barry of Boston informs me that he has always heard that the Barrys settled in the South of Ireland, in Cork or Kinsale, and that on the Barry side they were all Protestants and connected with the Church of England. Some of the family now reside in the vicinity of Cork, and are men of distinction and worth. He has in his possession the block brought from Ireland, by his father or grandfather, on which is engraved the family coat-of-arms, and the impression attached herewith shows that it agrees with the description given in the books of heraldry, with the exception of the supporters, which are wanting."

The description referred to is as follows: — "Arms: Argent, three bars gemelles, gules. Crest: On a wreath, a castle argent, from the top whereof issues a wolf's head, sable. Supporters: Two wolves of the last, their ducal collars and chains, or. Motto: Boutez en avant. Chief seats: At Castle Lions, in the County of Cork; at Wardley Hall, in the County of Leicester; at Rock Savage, in the County of Chester."

Mr. M. Olcott Barry, from whom the above quotation is taken, was of the firm of Barry & Brother, 24 Pearl Street, Boston, in the years 1844 to 1858. The relationship between his family and that of William Barry has never been established. He could trace his line directly back to the ones in Ireland who were entitled to use the coat-of-arms, but we have never been able to do so.

The meaning of the French motto is "Press forward." It was by mis-pronunciation corrupted into "Buttevant," and the title Viscount or Lord Buttevant was therefore given to some of the gentry as early as 1255. There is a town in southern Ireland named Buttevant from the family, where are the ruins of the monastery mentioned on page 66. It is a satisfaction that the ancient representatives were "men of distinction and worth," so that if we could ever make a complete connection with the line which commenced with the Norman Duc de Berri, who went over to England with William the Conqueror, we might feel proud of our ancestry and entitled to use their coat-of-arms.

The fact that William Barry did not use this coat-of-arms in selecting his "mark" when he joined St. Andrew's Chapter, would seem to show that he did not know of it, or, knowing it, did not feel entitled to use it.

THE BARRY TOMB.

In 1904 the Cemetery Department of the City of Boston desired to learn the names of those legally interested in the tombs located in the "Central Burying-ground," which is in the area of Boston Common. I then learned that William Barry had a fifth share in tomb No. 42, situated at the intersection of Boylston Street mall and the walk that crosses from Park Square to Winter Street.

In 1801, William Mills, Samuel, James, Thomas and William Barry built this tomb. William Mills was the brother-in-law of the other owners. This was the year Mary (Blake) Barry died, and she was interred there. The body of her husband, John Barry, was probably re-interred there at the same time. William Mills died in 1808, and his wife, "Aunt Mills," in 1834, and her sister, "Aunt Seaver," in 1843, and they were interred there; but William Mills's share in the tomb was sold to James Barry.

Samuel, James and Thomas Barry, and their sister, Elizabeth Leavitt, are the other members of the family of that generation who are interred there, according to the list furnished by John L. Barry to the Cemetery Department. The only members of William Barry's family who were buried there are his daughter, Ann R. Clouston, and three of her children who died before she did.

William Barry buying a lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in 1849, and Samuel's descendants removing to another State, their families have not made further use of the tomb, but the interments have been from the families of James and Thomas. The care of the tomb has been taken by John L. Barry, son of Thomas.

THE STETSONS.

ESTHER STETSON, who married William Barry, was the daughter of John and Rachael (Paine) Stetson, of Randolph, Mass. He was a farmer, and lived and died in Randolph (1731–1811).

John was son of Amos, who married Margaret Thayer. He was a cordwainer by trade, and lived and died in Braintree, Mass. (1693–1777).

Amos was son of Robert, who married Mary Collamore, of Scituate, Mass. He was a currier by trade, and was a constable in Scituate in 1722.

Robert was son of Joseph, the eldest son of the first Stetson in America,—"Cornet" Robert, so called because he was cornet of the first Horse Company raised in Plymouth Colony, Mass., in the year 1659. He settled in Scituate (now Norwell) in the year 1634, at which time he received from the Colony Court a grant of a considerable tract of land on the North River, which constituted his farm. His house stood on a sloping plain near the bank of the river, and an unfailing and valuable spring, which supplied him and his descendants with water for two hundred years, still marks the spot. The old house is gone, but its successor stands near the original one, and the farm, which has for only a few years been owned by others than Stetsons, has recently been purchased by the "Stetson Kindred of America (Inc.)," an organization whose object is to "encourage antiquarian, genealogical and historical researches, especially with reference to the times, the ancestors and the descendants of Robert Stetson."

John S. Barry, in his "Genealogy of the Stetson Family," gave a coat-of-arms which was found in the house of one of the oldest members of the family. He supposed, of course, that the family was entitled to use it, but recently it has been learned that this was one of the spurious ones, painted about a hundred years ago by one John Coles, who made a business of selling coats-of-arms to those without special heraldic knowledge.

THE BLAKES.

William Barry, Jr., has given a short account of the Blakes, but the following from a book by Francis E. Blake is in greater detail, and is probably the correct descent of Mary or Mollie Blake, who was the wife of John Barry. Her line begins with Robert[1] de Blake-land, who in 1286, under Edward I, was assessed in Wiltshire, near Salisbury, England. He was a gentleman of large estates, and had for his armorial bearings a silver shield with a black chevron and three black garbs [sheaves of wheat]. He resided at Colne, adjoining the family estates at Blake-land. He married Anne, daughter of William Cole.

His son Henry[2] married a daughter of Edward Durand.

William,[3] his son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Power.

His son Henry[4] married Margaret, daughter of —— Billet, of Quemberford.

Robert,[5] his son, married Alice, daughter and heir of John Wallop, of Nether Wallop in Southampton. Both Robert and his wife were buried in Colne church, where, in a stained glass window, he is habited in armor.

His youngest son William[6] resided in Whiteparish, Wiltshire.

His son William[7] resided in Old Hall in Eastontown, Andover, and married Mary, daughter of Humphrey Coles, of Somersetshire.

His son Humphrey[8] removed early in the 16th century to Somersetshire and established himself at Over Stowey and became lord of the manor at Plainfield in that parish, to which he added the adjoining manor of Tuxwell. This manor house at Over Stowey was long a family residence of the Blakes.

John,[9] his eldest son, succeeded to the estates. He had five children. His wife was Jane ——. Through his son Robert and grandson Humphrey, he was the great-grandfather of the great Admiral, Robert Blake, who held the seas for Cromwell.

William,[10] his son, removed to Pitminster about 1586, and had children, Grace, Eunice, William, John, Anne and Richard.

William,[11] his oldest son, born July 10, 1594; married Sept. 27, 1617, Agnes Band (probably daughter of Hugh Thorne and widow of Richard Band, of Batherford). He had children, John, Anne, William, James and Edward.

That this is the William who appears in Dorchester in 1696 is clearly shown in N. E. Genealogical and Historical Register of January, 1891, by the fact that not only do the names of parents and children correspond, but the age of the father at death and three of the children agree with the date at Pitminster. The tradition that William came to America in the "Mary and John" has no evidence to support it.

Edward,[12] son of William, married Patience, daughter of John Pope. He was a cooper and died in 1692 at Milton. He left two sons, Jonathan and Solomon.

Jonathan[13] resided in Wrentham and married in Boston, Feb. 16, 1698, Elizabeth Candage. He was a shoemaker by trade. His will is on record in Boston.

Jonathan,[14] his son, born 1702 (died April 10, 1773), lived in Boston and married, April 26, 1725, Mary Bennett, who was probably the daughter of John and Hannah (Dennison) Bennett, who were married according to Boston Records about 1704 and had a daughter Mary, born Jan. 23, 1707. I judge this to be the Mary Bennett whom Jonathan Blake married, rather than the Mary, daughter of John and Ruth Bennett, born July, 1704, only for the reason that the parents of the first Mary and the parents of Jonathan were both married by Cotton Mather, indicating that they were members of his church, or attendants at least. Jonathan Blake and Mary Bennett were married by the Rev. Benjamin Coleman.

Mary,[15] daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Bennett) Blake, born April 3, 1732 (died May 29, 1801), married John Barry, April 14, 1757, and had eleven children, John, Samuel Blake, Samuel, Charles, Charles, Mary, James, Thomas, Elizabeth, Jonathan and William[16] (the subject of this book).

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